THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXI. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. WHOLE NO. 1593.

Original Poetry.

FAREWELL TO TENNESSEE.

BY CHARLES C. JACKSON.

How sweet to soar on Fancy's wings,
To that remembered spot I love;
While Memory smiles, and Rapture sings,
O'er each familiar scene I rove!
How sad, how cheerless *here* to roam
These hills and vales so strange to me;
How dear the woods and wilds of *Home*—
That Home, in Tennessee!

The forest—with its mantle green,
Whose solitudes I made my own,
The stream—within whose depths serene
I watched the sunlight as it shone—
The hill, which oft I climbed, to view
That quiet vale so dear to me—
Adieu! I bid you all adieu!
Bright *haunts* of Tennessee!

Though o'er me laughs a sunny sky,
Though hills and lovely vales are here,
Though kindness beams from every eye,
Still falls the sad and silent tear!
Here, friends would soothe me with their mirth:
But ah! they cannot give to me
That seat beside my native hearth—
That Home, in Tennessee!

I hear—I hear the joyous shout,
I see the dark eye brightly beam!
How clear that youthful laugh rings out,—
How calm that eye's bewitching gleam!
In dreams those heavenly tones I hear—
Those eyes, like angels', bend on me!
Dear friends! I hold you doubly dear,
So far from Tennessee!

Adieu! once more a fond adieu!
Once more, a long and lingering gaze!
There I the joys of childhood knew,
And there were passed my happiest days!
While Memory sways her magic wand,
And enchain'd Fancy still is free,
I'll love thee *still*, my native land—
My own, dear Tennessee!

Original Novelet.

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER; OR, THE CHILDREN OF THE ISLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "SHANNONDALE," "THE DESERTED WIFE," &c., &c.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

FRUITS OF FLIRTING.

Was ever woman in this humor won?
Shakspeare.

Yes, many times before and since Lady Anne began by railing, and ended by loving, others have done the same. We heard Ambrosia's laugh of scorn at the very mention of the possibility of *her* ever becoming persuaded by a man, against whose fascinations being forewarned, she was forearmed and prepared!—of *her* ever being captivated by a man she had predetermined to bring charmed to her own feet—of *her* loving a man she heartily disliked, and thoroughly disapproved!

It is not easy to understand or describe the process by which this state of affairs was brought about, but *this* is something like the gradation—first, Ambrosia was so intent upon storming the heart of the enemy, that she left her own heart unguarded, and it was very beautifully surprised! The first week after the events recorded in the last chapter, General Garnet, without any appearance of offence taken, or of coldness, gradually and gracefully withdrew his attentions from Miss Wylie, and confined himself, during his visits to Point Pleasant, to political, or agricultural discussions with the Judge and Ulysses Roebuck. Thus his manner piqued and disturbed Ambrosia, while his manly beauty, grace and accomplishments attracted her, and all together constrained her thoughts to hover around his idea, present or absent. And thus, by a "masterly inactivity," he drew her on to think of him, wonder over him, speculate about him, and take offence at him, which was the next step of course *to*, if it were not proof *of*—falling in love with him!

And this same "masterly inactivity," this seeming indifference, also put her only interested guardian, poor Ulysses, at his ease, and off the guard! Then she began to think that the world had been harsh and unjust in its judgment of General Garnet, that it had judged him without ever putting him upon his defence, that *she* too had been harsher, more unjust than all the rest! for, without even hearing what he had to say for himself, she had pronounced sentence, and prepared punishment! And now! how could she look upon that majestic, yet graceful form, upon that highly intellectual, yet profoundly melancholy face, without compunction! without remorse! without a rising desire to confess how much she had wronged him in her thoughts, and how sincerely repentant she was!

Yes! her heart went through all the changes of conviction, remorse, repentance, conversion! or *per*version, if the reader thinks it the fitter word. She began to feel sure that she herself, with Alice and Elsie, had somehow been in the wrong! could be *proved* to have been in the wrong, would *he* only speak! But, no! *his* sorrow was too proud! too majestic!

"Oh! how I wish—how I *do* wish he would make *me* his confidant! how I wish he would let me into that proud, sad, lonely heart! how I wish to tell him—how *thoroughly*, without even hearing his defence, I disbelieve all that has been said against him! and how entirely I believe the best—the *very* best—he could possibly say, could he speak! of himself!" she would sigh! Strange! passing strange, that she had known this man *without* knowing him so long, even from her childhood! The General Garnet *she* had known as a neighbor her life long, was not *this* General Garnet, certainly! not this proud, sad, lonely, but most painfully interesting person! Oh, dear! Ambrosia left off flirting with every body, grew pale and delicate, and took to sentiment and moralizing! And great talk it occasioned in the neighborhood! Some said she was going into a consumption, and some that she had got converted, and was going to join the Methodist Church. But General Garnet smiled to himself when he saw that at his approach her soft eyes would fall, and her pale cheeks flush, and a tremor agitate her frame! These were arts that the wily coquette had cultivated and practiced upon other suitors!

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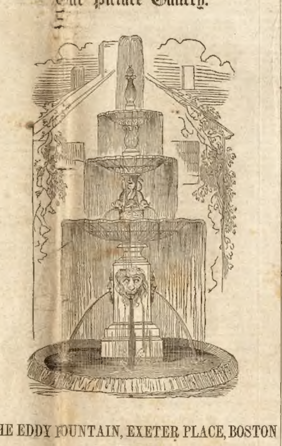
Our Picture Gallery.



THE EDDY FOUNTAIN, EXETER PLACE, BOSTON

As a work of uncommon beauty and merit this fountain commands the admiration of the most fastidious. It is made of fine white marble, and was imported from Italy by R. H. Eddy, Esq., a gentleman who resides in its immediate vicinity.

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in gratitude to Heaven for so much happiness! Bless me, dear grandmother!" said she, kneeling and bowing her head.

The venerable old lady spread her withered hands upon the bright head of the young girl, and raising her eyes towards Heaven, prayed fervently,

"May our Father in Heaven, for our Saviour's sake, redeem and bless thee, my dear child!"

And Ambrosia, rising, kissed the old lady's hands and cheeks, passed from the room, and retired to her own chamber.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Original Novelet.

EOLINE: OR, MAGNOLIA VALE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, AUTHOR OF "LINDA," "RENA," ETC.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

Louisa had said that Miss Manly was kind in sickness, and she proved the truth of the remark in her tender cares of the exhausted girl, whose gentleness and humility had endeared her to one whose authority she had never disputed, and whose wishes she always seemed anxious to anticipate. She almost carried her to her chamber in her arms, assisted in undressing her, and establishing her in dry sheets, and then brought her a tumbler of warm sangaree, and bathed her temples with cologne.

"I said she had no heart," repeated Eoline, to herself. "I have wronged her. She really looks amiable, ministering with a woman's tenderness to one so meek and fragile. Her character seems made of stripes, like a dress I saw her wear the other day—with a thick, heavy stripe of satin, and then one of the thinnest gauze. There is no softening into each other—the edges are all hard."

Then the thought of St. Leon, the interesting stranger, and the dazzling glances of his lustrous dark eyes. How mellow was his voice, and how graceful his motions, how winning his manners! St. Leon!—it was a charming name, and suited well its engaging owner. She thought of Horace Cleveland, and wondered how *he* would have deported himself in such a scene. She laughed at the idea of Horace kneeling on the wet ground and holding an umbrella over their heads.

"And yet," thought she, "he looks far more like one who could shelter and protect from the storm and wind than this slender, handsome St. Leon. Horace is the oak, whose boughs play not with the breeze, nor bow before the tempest. St. Leon, the graceful willow, whose pliant branches sway in every zephyr. Horace would never have thought of taking off his hat to screen me from the rain, though, if real danger approached, he might interpose his body as a rampart."

Louisa was the only sufferer from the rainy walk. Eoline and the children, like Spring flowers, blossomed more beautifully and brightly after their vernal baptism, but poor Louisa bowed her head like a lily overcharged with dew, and had not strength to lift it for several days. And now she was able to understand that though less admired than Eoline, she was equally beloved. The same hands that almost smothered the beautiful Eoline with coronation

[illegible]

"I never have felt myself worthy of your daughter, sir," replied Horace, apparently strong by Mr. Glenmore's bitter taunts. "I acknowledge I have been unjust to her motto. I have lived in a world of my own, from earliest boyhood, very much like the chrysalis in its shell. I could not be forced to affect an interest I did not feel. The heart admits of no dictator. At least mine does not. Your daughter has nobly asserted the independence of hers. I admire, I honor her for it. She should be crowned with laurels, instead of being doomed to banishment; exalted into a heroine, instead of being forced to earn her daily bread."

"Does she appear unhappy?" asked Mr. Glenmore, relaxed, in spite of himself, into Horace's warm eulogium.

"She will be, she was realigned, if not happy. A spirit like hers would sustain itself in any situation."

"How did she receive you?" asked the father.

"Far more cordially than I deserved. We parted friends, before that unlucky note from Frenzie, I mean, we shall ever remain."

"Friends!" repeated Mr. Glenmore, with a peculiar smile. "When a young man and a young girl talk about being friends, Mr. Horace, we know what it means. I see very well that it rests with yourself to shorten the period of my daughter's banishment. If you wish it, you can become her master."

"No, sir," hastily interrupted Horace, the blood rushing over to his temples, "who did not disguise the repugnance which Isabel felt for me. I have no hope that I could ever conquer it. Love deserves of those genius and those nobleness with which charm the eye and win the affections of the young and beautiful. But with so little to inspire love, I should be boundless in my wishes, endless in my exactions. If I were loved, I should be an exacting lover. I could stake my life's happiness on being loved in return. I overrule for what might be the consequences."

"You have thought of the subject more than ever did to Sophia Vale, it seems," said Mr. Glenmore, sarcastically.

"I have," replied he, frankly, "and this, too, as I have never done before; but, as I have home knowledge, and it may be long before I return, I shall have ample time to recover the former tone of my mind. In the meantime, I know your greatest heart will speak for your daughter's comforts, and will not plead in vain."

"What book sensible young men can make of themselves!" muttered Mr. Glenmore; "I don't want to know what is the reason you could not make yourself loved if you tried? With a fine figure, a splendid figure, talents of a high order, might be proud, a large fortune, and an unblemished character, you talk as if you were a scare-crow, terrible enough to frighten away all the girls in Christendom."

"I spoke only of Kollen's repugnance, sir."

"And that was born of your indifference. The hordes of the song was that she could not be won as adored with, that she could not marry a man who disliked her."

"Disliked her!" repeated Horace. "I never disliked her. I was indifferent, blind, stolid, perhaps. Mr. Glenmore, I beseech of you to discuss this subject further, to-night. I should be glad to leave you say, before I leave you, and would recall Kollen from banishment. I should go with a lighter heart."

"Did she commission you to plead in her behalf?"

"No, sir," replied the young man, with growing warmth. "All that I have said, is the spontaneous suggestion of my own mind. I have said nothing, claims nothing from you. If you were in sickness and sorrow, she would be by you or the wings of fatal love; but in your pride, your haughty and strength, she feels that you need not her sympathies. But you have them."

Horace took up his hat and moved towards the door. Mr. Glenmore held out his hand.

"I am offended with your frankness, Horace. I am glad that you have spoken to me, and that you seem to like her better than you once did. I suspect she will be glad to see you pertinent and come back after a while. I will say but little from my door, but that you shall find conditions on which I can receive her as a daughter, and as do you. Farewell!—a plea sant voyage and the speedy restoration of your mother's health. TO BE CONTINUED.

Original Lectures.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON THE HEROES OF THE REFORMATION.

LECTURE VI.—CONCLUDED.

GEORGE FOX AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ERA BY RUFUS WARREN.

George Fox was doubtless one of the boldest reformers of his age or nation. He attempted to carry out his reforms to all the extent his almost impossibles would admit, wishing to square their practice, and produce that perfection which I fear will never be attained—always with due allowance for human infirmity, yielding nothing to the inclinations of society, and not unnecessarily sacrificing any laws of expediency. The central principle of his system has much in it that is beautiful—the authority of the "light within"—only that, when carried out to its full extent, it leads too close a resemblance to the mystic and transcendental doctrines of Pythagoras to claim the merit of much originality—for it is too vaguely allied to such sufficient and much support from the majority of Christians. Fox was a rebel from every form of power, civil or ecclesiastic, and had no respect for any accumulation of human experience, when not in accordance with his views of truth. He was disgusted with all his teachers, and despised the venerated names of the early Church. He thought that they could teach him nothing; they only professed his name. He had nothing to learn from men, and very little from any exposition of Divine Truth. He earnestly sought his salvation direct from God. Light and truth were upon his mind from a study of the Sacred Scriptures, as to the case with Luther, but the new revelation which he supposed to come immediately from God was not opposed to the truth of Scriptures, but greater than they, inasmuch as the fountain was greater than the stream which flowed from it. According to Scripture and Divine, inward illuminations, will not contradict the outward testimony of the Scriptures or right and sound reason, yet are not to be subjected to the test, either of the outward testimony of the Scriptures, or the natural reason of man; for this Divine revelation and inward illumination are those which God have promised to give, and which form the ascent of the well-disposed understanding. And again, in reference to the Scriptures, he says, that because they are only derived from the fountain itself, therefore they are not to be esteemed the principal ground of truth, nor yet considered primarily the rule of faith. They are only a secondary rule, and subordinate to the spirit, from which they derive all their excellence and certainty. Hence it was that Fox took the authority of the Scriptures to a least secondary to the teachings of the spirit; that he gave the door to delusion and fanaticism, for such is the infirmity of human nature, that it would be difficult for any one to persuade or believe that some things were the promptings of the divine, when they might be the suggestions of the evil spirit. I do not mean to say that his followers had such a profound reverence for the Scriptures, that they were not willing to examine their commandments; but if that principle be maintained, other persons, not as yet manifested, might dare to do so. Has it not been said, even in this age, that certain declarations in the Scriptures, which seemed to be opposed to the favorite doctrines of a party, originated in old Jewish prejudices, and are not to be received as of? Was not the idea of a special, Divine illumination, the great delusion of St. Francis when he felt prompted to outrage the injunctions of scripture? a delusion causing numberless extravagances which I have not time to enumerate? Was not the notion in the breast of Mahomet which led him to forsake idolatry for the one God worshipped of the East. 1bid it not animate the Anabaptists of Germany? and has it not led the Mormons, in our own times, into gross extravagance? This doctrine of the direct communication of the spirit, rendering the mind independent of the Bible, is the central principle of many of those systems of religion which even Friends regard as opposed to Pagan and indolence. I do not say that Friends make this doctrine "Pagan," but their common sense and their reverence for the Scriptures, keep them from the excess to which it has on this head certainly and fatally produced in the Anabaptists, and which it always will produce among excitable people, if persons of more than ordinary mind, not belonging to the Friends, run into great extravagance, and yet earnestly and warmly defend them, on the ground of a special revelation. Such a doctrine has no affinity with that of the ordinary influences of the Divine spirit, in which all evangelical Christians believe. It means a *peculiar* information from God, or if it does not mean this it signifies something still more censurable by truly enlightened Christians; even a sort of Pagan spiritualism, such as George Bancroft has attributed to the Society, and which was the prevailing idea of the systems of Plato and Pythagoras. Indeed, that superficial historian, wishing to please all sects, has either greatly misunderstood the principles of Fox, or aimed at more than attractive to a variety which among the Friends, whose sympathies are with the rationalistic doctrines of a school in and around Boston. But Fox was no more a Platonic philosopher than he was a Lutheran or a Calvinist; and Mr. Bancroft has rendered no service to truth or to the Society of Friends, by painting Fox, their most illustrious founder, in such a misleading manner, and speaking as such a kind of Pagan Philosophy, however acceptable to the taste of many, as the very basis of the personality of God and of the Spirit. For the Friends to countenance such a doctrine, in theory or practice; still, his favorite doctrine was so much in harmony with the mysticism of the age, and with the spirit of Quakerism, that the spiritual illumination which marked the saints of the visible church, had to be superseded by a whole system to severe criticism. And just so much as the Friends have departed from the spirit of ancient Greece, to that extent his doctrine was certainly erroneous. If he meant by it only the inward illumination which the Bible and experience no believed by most evangelical sects to be necessary to the salvation of the soul, and peculiar to originality, and no more peculiarity, except so far as the Friends have made a point of themselves, and their social habits, in which they are not materially different from the early Methodists, and many other religious sects, I do not see that Fox which gives him all his importance, and if he meant something more than this, and more than the spirit of the Presbyterians, why then the difference of the most healthy claim our special notice. But I am not prepared to enter into this question at the monthly meeting about them. For did claim to be a peculiar illumination, in the sense which I am using the "inner light," which Luther, and Calvin, and Cecil, and Wesley, and all the reformers trust, which would blinds the soul into rapture, and reveal truths which the Bible has not revealed, I should say, "Sir, you are not a reformer upon more enquiry, but a visionary. You are not a Christian, but a Pagan." Such a doctrine is the very basis of delusion, and the parent of infidelity. It is the spirit of God without the word. It is the spirit of God without the word. It is the spirit of God without the word

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

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STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 66 South Third Street, Phila.,
Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with despatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Southworth's story of "The Children of the Isle," and Mrs. Lee Hentz's "Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale," we design commencing

VIOLA; OR, ADVENTURES IN THE FAR SOUTH-WEST,
BY EMERSON BENNETT.

Viola will be a companion novelet to Mr. Bennett's very popular "Prairie Flower," though the interest will be separate and distinct.

Then will come the time for Mr. T. S. Arthur's original novelet—written expressly for the Post—

TRIAL AND TRIUMPH,

which will be distinguished by the peculiar characteristics of that gentleman's pen.

After all these are gone through, we shall be mistaken if our readers are not again ready for a new work by Mrs. Southworth, entitled

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON;
A TALE OF EXPIATION AND REDEMPTION.

What will come in the way of fiction after the above, we have not yet determined. We think the novelets mentioned a sufficiently rich bill of fare to commence proceedings upon.

In addition to the above works of fiction, we shall not neglect the usual assortment of Miscellaneous matter—composed in a great degree of the choicest articles that appear in the English periodicals, together with the Cream of New Works, Original Lectures, General News, &c., &c.,—hesitating at no reasonable expense to add to the variety and interest of our columns, and make them worthy of a first class paper, and of our great circulation.

And in view of our efforts for the entertainment and instruction of our readers, may we not expect a continuance of the good feeling and friendly interest heretofore shown in our behalf, and expressed not only by words, but in efforts to extend the circulation of the Post. Our terms are very moderate—as moderate in fact as a first class paper can be maintained upon.—We might, we grant, take our inside matter at second-hand, and half-price, from some daily paper; or procure our stories for nothing, from unknown, namby-pamby writers with sentimental names, instead of enlisting such writers as Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Lee Hentz, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Bennett, &c., &c.; but we are thankful we are not compelled to pursue such a suicidal course. Our plan is to pay liberally, and make a first class paper, knowing that the public fully understand that a poor paper is not worth the sheet it is printed upon, and is therefore dear at any price.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 26th, Mr. Hale presented petitions from citizens of New Hampshire, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; and petitions from the same persons praying for the abolishing of slavery in the District of Columbia. On his motion the petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Davis presented petitions from citizens of St. Lawrence County, New York, praying for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Wade presented the joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, relative to Kossuth, Hungary, &c., which were not read but referred.

Mr. Clarke's joint resolution about the foreign policy of the United States, was taken up and made the special order for Wednesday week.

A great number of petitions, memorials, and reports were presented.

The bill granting land to Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State, was taken up.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, as unjust to the other States, and moved to amend by adding provisions granting to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, an aggregate of 14,200,000 acres of public land, to be distributed according to their federal population, and to be located upon any of the public lands not exempted by existing laws, and the proceeds to be applied by the said States for purposes of education or internal improvement. He examined all grants of land made by the United States to new States, and contended this amendment was nothing more than equal justice. No question taken. Adjourned.

On the 27th, Mr. Bradbury presented the petition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, asking for a contract for carrying the mails direct between New York and San Francisco semi-monthly, by the Nicaragua route, for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum—referred.

Mr. Hale presented a resolution, which was laid over, directing an inquiry into the expediency of a law requiring that all appointments for the Naval Service of the United States, shall hereafter be for a limited time, to be expressed in the commissions issued.

The French Spoliation Bill was made the special order for the third Monday in February—yeas 27; nays 17.

The bill granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes, was taken up. Mr. Sumner supported the bill on the grounds of justice and of right. The United States stood with respect to the public land States in the position of non-resident land-owners. Prior to January, 1849, two hundred and eighty-nine millions of acres had been proclaimed for sale. The United States had held this vast amount of lands free from taxation, an average period of twenty-five years. He fixed the annual average tax at one cent per acre, and the annual tax which the United States ought to pay was more than two millions and a half of dollars. Calculating the same tax for a period of twenty-five years, and it would be seen that the United States was indebted to the land States in the sum of 72,000,000 dollars; but if the tax was two cents an acre, as it ought to be, then the United States held the enormous sum of over one hundred and forty four millions of dollars in trust for the States in which the lands were situated. During the same period, grants for internal improvements had been made to these States, of the probable value of only ten millions of dollars, leaving a balance of one hundred and sixty millions equitably due the States, and upon which the States had a just and equitable right to call for aid for the purposes of internal improvements. He then turned to the advantages and benefits resulting to all the States on the Atlantic, as well as elsewhere, from the extension of railroads, and the consequent advancement of school-houses, civilization and religion, and the extension of the power and glory of our Union.

On motion of Mr. Felch, the bill was postponed to Thursday, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 28th, Mr. Cass presented the proceedings of a meeting at Detroit, in favor of the intercession of the United States Government with the British Government for the liberation of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and their companions in exile. He said he fully concurred in the spirit and object of the resolutions, and could see no impropriety or danger that could result from the Government petitioning the Government of Great Britain for their release. A very great change had taken place in modern times respecting the treatment of political offenders, and the penalties in such cases had been greatly ameliorated. It was not interference, but intercession, that was asked for here; and he believed, indeed, that the President of the United States might petition for the release of these exiles, in his official capacity, without in the least degree embarrassing the Government. There was no danger of its establishing a precedent which would ever lead to intermeddling in the affairs of other countries. The request was most respectful in its character, and, when made, left the British Government free to act as it might deem proper. A favorable issue would, no doubt, strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two Governments; but, at the same time, a refusal would give no reasonable cause of offence. The request would not tarnish the nation's dignity, but, on the contrary, would reflect greater honor, as an act of mercy, than any even of our most illustrious battles.

Mr. Hale cordially assented to the remarks of Mr. Cass, and in proceeding, alluded with much emotion to the fact that his mother, now many years dead, was the only child of an Irish exile named O'Brien, and so long as Irish blood flowed in his veins, no considerations, either personal or political, could prevent his discharging every obligation of respect to the memory of his mother. If he was ever impulsive, uncalculating, and reckless as to consequences, it was when an appeal was made to his heart in behalf of Irish exiles, and especially of the name of O'Brien. With his whole heart he went for asking for their release. He went for it because the hearts of Irishmen were always with the oppressed, and he hoped that the Senate would to-day demonstrate that Governments had souls and hearts. It was of little consequence whether the President should sign a resolution or not. The voice of the Senate would go further than had heretofore been gone, and would have the effect of cheering the exiles, if nothing more. It would teach to the oppressed every where that the idea that nations have no souls is exploded.

Mr. Butler said that many reasons would induce him to take an active part in favor of the release of these Irish exiles, but he begged leave to say that, in his opinion, this was the worst possible course for effecting it. The proper course would be an application to the British Queen, on the ground of mercy, and this might produce their free pardon; but John Bull would indignantly hurl back every reproachful request or legislative demand. He would join in any respectful, suitable application to the Queen; but was utterly opposed to the contemplated method, which must inevitably fail. The adoption of the resolution proposed would be taking a step, from which we must afterwards retreat.

Mr. Shields said he felt grateful for the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler) and he was himself confident that the object could not be accomplished by political attack. He wished some day fixed for the consideration of the resolution, as he then desired to speak upon it. He intended to modify the resolution to obviate its diplomatic character, and, while indirectly accomplishing the object aimed at, to preserve the dignity of the Government, and give no reasonable cause of offence to the British Government.

After some further conversation about fixing a day for the consideration of the subject, and none being fixed, the subject was passed over.

The special order was announced, being the resolutions declaring the Compromise Measures of the last Congress a final settlement of the questions involved, and the Senate resumed their consideration.

Mr. Davis proceeded to speak at some length against the resolution, and regretted its introduction, which had occasioned a renewal of the agitation upon the slavery question. He should not dwell upon the subjects in controversy; but to meet the resolution intelligibly, it was necessary to advert separately to the Compromise Measures, which he did by taking up each seriatim. In the course of his remarks he said he believed the wisest course would have been to have admitted New Mexico with her adopted Constitution. With regard to giving stability to territorial laws, it was eminently impracticable, for the law itself, and the treaty of Guadalupe, provided for their future admission as States, when legislation must be renewed. Regarding the Fugitive Slave Law, which had become the most important one, and perhaps the only one to which the resolution was applicable, he stated the grounds of his opposition. He voted against it, not because he doubted whether the Constitution required the return of fugitives, but because this law was unsuitable and unnecessarily stringent. In framing the Fugitive Slave Law, they should have followed out the provisions of the Constitution in analogous cases. But he was disposed to let that law be decided by the Supreme Court; and if decided by that tribunal to be Constitutional, as he expected it would be, let it remain until public opinion calmed down so as to perceive what was wanted. Then it would be seen, North and South, that an act milder in its character, and better securing the rights of fugitives, would be vastly more useful to the South, and more satisfactory to the country generally. He depicted some of the consequences of the extraordinary state of things a few years ago, and in conclusion said he could not support the resolution.

Mr. Mangum next took the floor, but said he would yield to Mr. McRae if he wished to speak, but he was very desirous of getting rid of this discussion. He thought it wholly improper, and that, if anything, the effect on the public mind would be injurious.

Mr. McRae desiring to speak, the Senate adjourned the discussion.

On the 29th, Mr. Cooper presented petitions against running the Sunday mails.

Mr. Clarke presented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, against flogging in the Navy, and the distribution of spirit rations.

Mr. Fish presented a petition from the Journeymen Cigar makers of New York, asking for a modification of the Tariff upon imported Cigars.

Mr. Shields submitted his substitute for the Irish Exile resolution, so as to dispense with the necessity for diplomatic application, and the subject was then made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all intention of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of Great Britain and Ireland, we deem it our duty to express, in a respectful manner, our firm conviction that it would be highly gratifying to the people of the United States, many of whom are natives of Ireland, and connected by blood with the inhabitants of that country, to see Smith O'Brien and his associates restored to liberty, and permitted, if so disposed, to emigrate to this country. We would regard this act of clemency as a new proof of the friendly disposition of the British Government towards our Republic, and as calculated to strengthen the bonds of affection now happily existing between the people of the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the resolution of Mr. Foote, declaring the finality of the Compromise Measures of the last Congress.

Mr. McRae spoke at length against the resolution, and explained the views of his constituents and the people of Mississippi generally, of the Compromise measures, both while they were pending and now, and defended them against the charge of being disunionists. He argued strongly against the propriety of introducing the resolution, and said he should feel constrained to vote against it in its present shape, although he would have supported it in the form in which it was originally introduced. His own position, and that of the people of Mississippi generally, was acquiescence in the Compromise measures, but he could not assent to the principles involved in the proposed amendment. The people of Mississippi wanted the subject of slavery entirely excluded from all laws of Congress. They were not in favor of a dissolution of the Union, as had been falsely imputed to them. They had been called disunionists because they demanded certain amendments to the Constitution, which they believed founded in justice and calculated to strengthen the Union rather than impair it. The Democratic party in Mississippi, as such, had never taken that position, however, although himself and large numbers of the people of Mississippi were in favor of guarantees which did require an amendment of the Constitution. He had yet to learn how the Government was endangered by such amendments. The Constitution itself provided for them. But he was not and never had been, in favor of amendments to the Constitution if the Constitution can be properly administered as it is. This was the opinion of the State Rights' party and of all parties in Mississippi.

He next alluded to the Nashville Convention, of which he was himself a member. While there he visited the grave of Jackson, and stood upon the marble slab which marked the spot where his bones rested in peace. He heard no such outcry as that predicted, but seemed to hear a spirit-voice saying, "Preserve the Union, but preserve with it the Constitution." Mr. McRae here gave way for a motion to adjourn. And the Senate adjourned.

On the 30th, Mr. Pratt presented the petition of the merchants of Baltimore for a line of steamers from that port via Norfolk to Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Bradbury submitted a resolution directing that an inquiry be made by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of making provision by law for the regulation of the number of passengers on vessels bound to and from California. He referred to several cases where lives had been lost by disease engendered in crowded vessels. He believed that a thorough investigation would show a parallel only in the horrors of the middle ages, or in the African Slave Trade.

Mr. Gwin was glad the subject had been brought up. He hoped it would be thoroughly investigated, and that Congress would pass a bill imposing the severest penalties upon such abuses, for he had no doubt that a large number of lives were lost in consequence of them. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Hale's resolution directing an inquiry by the Naval Committee, concerning the expediency of making Naval commissions for a term of years only was then taken up and passed.

The private calendar was then taken up.

Upon a private bill a test question was made as to striking out the interest on claims of some years standing. After a good deal of changing of votes, determined in the affirmative, striking out. Ayes 17, noes 10. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 26th, Mr. Fowler presented a memorial signed by 617 voters of Bristol County, Massachusetts, in favor of a protective Tariff.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of offering a resolution calling upon the President for all the correspondence which had taken place between Captain Long, of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, and Louis Kossuth, while the latter was on board of that vessel, and growing out of the alleged difficulties between those gentlemen—and also, all the letters of Commodores Morgan and Moore, in reference to the same subject. The question was taken, the rules suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing a contract with Messrs. Donaldson & Armstrong, for the printing and binding of the returns of the Seventh Census.

The Committee, in their report, are unanimous in the opinion that the public printer has not fulfilled his contract, and they accordingly bring forward the resolution for the purpose of procuring the printing of the returns of the census at as early a day as is practicable.

Mr. Evans opposed the resolution. It authorizes (he said) the printing of an unlimited number of copies, and an unlimited expenditure. It was in fact, an attempt to force Congress to abandon the contract system, and to return to the old and corrupt method of giving the printing of Congress to political favorites, by which the Government had been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He spoke against the resolution at considerable length, and finally moved an amendment, giving the printing of the census returns to the lowest cash bidder, the Government to furnish the paper.

Mr. Venable followed, opposing the resolution. He contended that it was solely to bolster up a failing establishment; and in continuing his remarks spoke strongly against the federal doctrines advocated by the Union, and condemned the policy of pouring such immense sums as the resolution contemplates, out of the Treasury into the editors' pockets, to aid them in forming public opinion.

He then branched off, referring in detail to the Compromise measures of the last Congress, all of which he opposed, except the Fugitive Slave Bill, and to this accorded only a qualified approval. He next alluded to the Presidency, and declared that he would vote for no man who had so little independence as to dodge votes that might commit him upon public measures, or whose letters and communications required a Daniel to interpret them.

Mr. Howe, of Pa., inquiringly—Would you vote for Gen. Cass?

Mr. Venable—No, sir. He then proceeded to advocate the amendment of Mr. Evans, contending that Congress should not depart from the policy it had adopted, to prevent the enormous frauds heretofore committed upon the treasury to reward political favorites.

Mr. Nabors replied to the remarks of Mr. Venable, and zealously defended the editors of the Union from the charges and imputations brought against them. Before concluding, he yielded the floor. Adjourned.

On the 27th, the Speaker announced the pending question to be on the joint resolution from the Printing Committee directing that Committee to contract with Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong, for the printing and binding of the census on such terms as they may think desirable and proper.

After a long debate, the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole—118 to 45—which was considered unfavorable to the bill.

On the 28th, the House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Mexican Indemnity Bill.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Marshall, of California, authorizing the President to make the payment in such manner as shall be most acceptable to the Government of Mexico, it was rejected.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over the money to the Mexican authorities, under the supervision of the President of the United States, it was also rejected.

Mr. Disney moved an amendment to pay the indemnity conformably to the request of the Mexican Government. Rejected.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said, he had much more confidence in Mr. Webster than Mr. Corwin, and asked the Democrats of the House if they did not agree with him.

Mr. Disney said he did not.

Mr. Jones proceeded to argue the question at some length, thinking that the payment should be properly left with the President, and then, if any member would say there had been favoritism or corruption in the matter, he would vote for an investigation of the whole affair.

The bill was then read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of the Cuban prisoners pardoned by Spain. Mr. Bayly moved that the amount of the appropriation be $6,000, which the Secretary of State thought sufficient, and which was agreed to.

Mr. Giddings then addressed the Committee on the subject of non-intervention, and said that if Russia again interferes in the affairs of other nations, he would join all the rest of the world in withdrawing diplomatic and commercial intercourse, and leaving her to revel in her own barbarity. He argued the right of every nation to form a Government agreeably to its own views, and said that interference in such cases was contrary to the laws of nations, and every Christian sentiment.

Mr. Cartter moved an amendment that the bill shall not be construed to approbate any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba or Spain. He opposed the bill at some length. He said these men were political offenders, and a far different course than this was pursued towards the Canada invaders.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, opposed the bill. He thought these men should work their way home, even naked, if necessary.

Mr. Stuart replied, arguing that humanity required the appropriation.

Mr. Evans said that these were misguided young men, and should not be judged too harshly. He was against European intervention. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Savage contended that as the Government sent ships for Kossuth and the exiles, it ought to do the same for these.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, with amendments.

On the 29th, the Speaker announced as unfinished business the bill making an appropriation for the relief of the Cuban prisoners pardoned by Spain, and the same was accordingly taken up.

The question being upon the proviso of Mr. Cartter, that the same shall not be construed to approve any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba by any of the citizens of the United States.

The yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 91, nays 71; so it was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Hall asked for the yeas and nays on its passage, which, being taken, were—yeas 147, nays 22.

The following gentlemen voted "nay:" Messrs. Allen, of Mass., Allison, Averill, Campbell, of Ohio, Conger, Edgerton, Fowler, Gaylord, Giddings, Hall, Howe, of Pa., Meacham, Newton, Orr, Phelps, Powell, Schoonmaker, Scudder, Smith, Stanton, of Ohio, Stevens, of N. Y., and Woodward.

Mr. Walsh reported a bill for the Carmelite Nunnery, of Baltimore, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the resolution to authorize the location of land-warrants in the public lands subject to private entry. It was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill to amend the Postage Law of March 3rd, 1851, which was read twice and committed.

The bill provides that each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every other description of printed matter, connected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than two and a half ounces, shall be charged with one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under two thousand miles; and over two thousand, double those rates. All newspapers published regularly, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, not weighing over one ounce, shall be chargeable with one-half the foregoing rates.

The postage upon all printed mailable matter shall be pre-paid either at the office where it is mailed or at the office of delivery, otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon. All transient printed matter shall be declined unpaid unless paid for at the office where it is mailed.

Books bound or unbound not weighing over four pounds shall be deemed mailable matter, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage, and all laws or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this bill are repealed by it.

Mr. McLanahan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the fees and costs allowed to Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts.

He moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that five thousand copies of the bill and report be printed. Being asked why he proposed so large a number of copies, he said that the increase of the expenses of the Judiciary, from the organization of the Government to the present time, had led the Committee to investigate the causes which have produced this result. The population of the country has increased three hundred and thirty-three per cent., while the expenses of the Judiciary have increased one thousand and thirty-seven per cent., in that period of time. In the Northern District of New York, the expenses of the Judiciary, independent of the salaries of Judges, from 1830 to the present time, have increased from three thousand five hundred to forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars; and they are about twelve times as great as they were twelve years ago. In Massachusetts, within a similar period of time, the expenses have increased from nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars, to ninety-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, about ten times as great as ten years ago, and this exclusive of salaries of Judges. These and various other facts are mentioned in the report.

Mr. McLanahan's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill for the improvement of the Missouri River, from its mouth to Council Bluffs. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Adjourned.

On the 30th, Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the petition from citizens of Castine, Maine, asking that national disputes be settled by umpirage, rather than by an appeal to the sword; and also the petition of citizens of Trenton, N. J., asking for the passage of a law fixing the residence of foreign ministers in this country at least one hundred miles from the seat of the General Government, asked, and was discharged from the consideration of both petitions, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Giddings, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing an extra session of the Legislature of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to set apart and sell to A. Whitney, of New York, a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan, on the Mississippi River, to the Pacific; and bills for the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas and Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Adjourned to Monday.

General News.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrivals of the Prometheus and Cherokee, at New York, we have the California mails, and nearly two millions of dollars in gold. The San Francisco dates are to the 2nd of Jan.

The British Admiral at the West India Station has entirely disavowed to Com. Parker at San Juan, the acts of the British Consul and the Captain of the brig Express, in exercising any authority whatever in connection with the Mosquito Government, or in interfering in any way with the commerce of the United States with San Juan.

The most friendly feeling existed between the officers of the ships of both countries. Salutes were exchanged on the 16th, during an interchange of visits by the commanders of the national ships, and Commodore Parker was highly complimented by Captain Robinson, of the Arrogant, in hoisting the American ensign at the main during the salute. The compliment was returned by the Albany, with the English ensign at the main. Assurances were given by Commodore Parker, that the difficulty relative to the whole Mosquito question was in process of amicable adjustment, and no doubt existed that it would be speedily settled to the complete satisfaction of all parties.

Political affairs in California are very unsettled, and the San Francisco Herald says it would not be surprising if there were to be two Legislatures in session at the same time. The Municipal offices have two sets of incumbents, and in fact two Democratic parties grow out of the present state of affairs.

The survey of a railroad from San Francisco to San Jose has been completed. The total cost is estimated at $1,589,126 17.

The Indian war in the Southern counties of California had terminated. It turned out to be merely one of those periodical predatory incursions of such frequent occurrence in these regions. It is said to have been more immediately provoked by an illegal attempt by the Sheriff of San Diego to seize the cattle of the Indians in payment of State taxes, as well as by cruel and barbarous conduct towards the Indians by evil-disposed white persons.

A Settlers' and Miners' Convention is proposed to be held shortly for the purpose of taking into consideration the various questions affecting their interests, and taking such action upon them as may be deemed most advisable.

On the night of the 17th December a party of men boarded the brig Callao in the harbor, just arrived from Australia, and seized her captain, Ellis, who is accused of having betrayed Smith O'Brien, when attempting to escape from the convict colonies. They carried Ellis just out of town, and after an examination released him, on condition of his refunding the money he had paid to assist the escape of O'Brien.

The famous Bear Valley diggings in Mariposa county, are very productive just now—of common earth and water. In some of the dry diggings the miners are now reaping a rich harvest—in others, they are seriously impeded by the snow.

Quartz operators are continuing their enterprises with great energy, though there have been no extraordinary developments, nor, so far as we are aware, any remarkable instances of success in extracting gold. A large proportion of the companies whose movements are made public, are rather speculative than practical, and do not afford a reliable indication what is doing, or may be done, in quartz mining.

It is undoubtedly true that many companies whose stock is on sale in the East, have very valuable mines, but, as a general thing, investments in them will prove a loss to those who purchase them, and injurious, more or less, to this branch of mining.

On the 24th, a large mass of rocks, on the Eastern slope of Telegraph Hill, having been loosened by the rains, slid down upon the iron warehouses, the property of Captain Griffing, and effectually demolished them. They contained some 3,000 tons of U. S. bonded goods, which were much injured by exposure to the rain. The building cost, in erection, $104,000.

During the last fortnight the condition of trade has been favorable, but only a moderate business has been transacted. Common bricks were lower. The market for boots and shoes was overstocked, and prices had materially declined. Clothing was lower. Coffee was dull, with a heavy stock. Coal was steadily advancing. Dry goods were dull. Flour was better, with an advancing tendency. Roman cement was much wanted. Provisions were unchanged. Lard was scarce and high. Seamens' wages $50a$90 per month. Mechanics' wages $6a$12 per diem, and laborers $3a$5 per day. Exchange on New York 4 per cent.

Frozen Fish.—Prof. S. D. Lathrop, in a letter to one of the editors of the American Journal of Science, states as a fact well known to those who are accustomed to take fish, such as the common perch and the lake mullet, from Lake Champlain in the Winter, that these fish may be frozen perfectly solid, and be transported many miles, and kept several days; when upon thawing them out in a tub of cold water, they will be found to be alive and active. He has taken some pains to corroborate this fact by inquiry, and has found it to be well sustained by evidence, though he has never seen it. He has found the same fact sustained in the case of the buffalo-fish taken from the Rock river.

Mirage.—When the steamship Arctic was telegraphed a few days ago, as plainly in sight, off Newport Beach, she was, as shown by her log at that time, sixty-five miles distant from the point of observation. The phenomenon which enabled those on shore to see her with the naked eye at so great a distance, is known as mirage. There was a fog on the water near the Arctic, like the vapor from hot water; and this refracting the light, caused the steamer to be seen in a position nearer than that which she really occupied.

Oregon.—The advices from Oregon are to the 23rd of December, at which time the Legislature was still divided as to the Seat of Government, and the members were holding separate sessions at Salem and Oregon City. The Judges were divided in opinion upon the subject.

Several fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz had been discovered, and it was thought that if some requisite machinery could be obtained for working the mines, a profitable business could be done.

Discoveries in New Mexico.—The Intelligencer states that a despatch has been received from an army officer in New Mexico, stating that rich silver mines have been discovered on the public lands in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore. The chief vein is five inches wide at the surface, and is exposed from the summit of the mountains, 1,600 feet high, to the base, over 1,000 yards long. The ore is very rich.

Such is Life.—One of our Cincinnati exchanges says, as a half-drunken woman was perambulating the streets, on Thursday night, the 8th ult., a rowdy led her into a paint shop on Fifth Street, and daubed her face in mere blackguard wantonness, and then took her into a back room, where there was a light. The light discovered the disfigured face of his own mother!

Pass Him Around.—The name of the Spaniard who plead with the Captain General of Cuba to spare the lives of the Americans who were assassinated at Havana—who, when intercession was vain, took charge of their dying messages, and by whose exertions the bodies of Kerrand Crittenden were received, was Antonio Costa. Let him be remembered.

Denunciation of Kossuth.—At the session of the Anti-slavery Society at Boston, a resolution was passed declaring Kossuth's slight upon Anti-slavery principles, and his endorsement of the Mexican war policy, a submission to the influence of the slave power, treason against human rights, and a fatal blow to his pretensions.

POLITICAL NEWS.

New Appointment.—It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Merrick, late Senator from Maryland, is to succeed Lewis Cass, Jr., as Charge at Rome. The latter will be transferred. Mr. Merrick is a Catholic, and Mr. Cass a Protestant.

New Jersey.—The Tariff Resolution, asking for additional duties on coal and iron, was passed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 48 yeas to 14 nays; 26 Democrats voted for it, and 14 Whigs. The nays were Democrats.

There is a proposition before the Legislature, to authorize the deposit of mortgages of houses, accompanied by policies of insurance against fire, as security for notes issued by the free banks for circulation.

New York.—The colored people of New York, at a recent meeting, resolved, that in view of the increasing importance of the approaching Presidential election, they make early and efficient efforts to bring to the polls the 5,000 colored votes of the State.

Syracuse Riot Cases.—These cases have been sent, by Judge Conklin, to the Circuit Court at Canandaigua, to be tried at the June term. Judge C. gives no opinion on the validity of the indictments, leaving the whole matter to be argued before Judge Nelson.

Other Candidates in the Field.—The Free Democrats of Ohio have nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency, and General J. S. Jones, of Philadelphia, for the Vice Presidency. That last nomination will cause a general laugh in this city.

Maine.—The Whig Convention of Maine, adopted a resolution recommending the holding of the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, the 17th of June next. The Whig members of the Legislature have unanimously nominated Scott for President, and J. C. Jones, of Tenn., for Vice President.

Louisiana.—Mr. Benjamin (Whig,) has been elected U. S. Senator, by a vote of 68 for him, to 56 for Downs, Dem. Mr. Benjamin is a Jew—probably of the tribe of that name.

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature is discussing the repeal of the law relative to fugitive slaves.

The Grand Jury of Warren County, has presented the small bill law as a nuisance. An effort is being made for its repeal.

Georgia.—The Georgia Legislature recommend Senators Berrien and Dawson, as delegates to the Convention of the old thirteen States in Philadelphia, to adopt measures for the erection of monuments in Independence Square.

Mississippi.—It now appears by the official vote, that Foote's majority over Davis was only 999.

Results of Missions in India and Ceylon.—The Calcutta Review says:

At the close of 1850, fifty years after the modern English and American Societies had begun their labors in Hindostan, and thirty years since they have been carried on in full efficiency, the Stations at which the gospel is preached in India and Ceylon, are 260 in number; and engage the services of 403 Missionaries, belonging to 22 Missionary Societies. Of these Missionaries, 22 are ordained natives. Assisted by 551 native preachers, they proclaim the Word of God in the bazaars and markets, not only at their several stations, but in the districts around them. They have thus spread far and wide the doctrines of Christianity, and have made a considerable impression even upon the unconverted population. They have founded 309 native churches, containing 17,356 members, or communicants, of whom 5,000 were admitted on the evidence of their being converted. These church members form the nucleus of a native Christian community, comprising 103,000 individuals, who regularly enjoy the blessings of Bible instruction, both for young and old.

The efforts of Missionaries in the cause of education are now directed to 1,345 day schools, in which 68,700 boys are instructed through the medium of their own vernacular language; to 73 boarding schools, containing 1,992 boys, chiefly Christian, who reside upon the Missionaries' premises, and are trained up under their eye; and to 128 day schools, with 14,000 boys and students, receiving a sound Scriptural education, through the medium of the English language. Their efforts in female education embrace 354 day schools, with 11,500 girls, and 91 boarding schools, with 2,450 girls, taught almost exclusively in the vernacular languages.—The Bible has been wholly translated into ten languages, and the New Testament into five others, not reckoning the Serampore versions. In these ten languages, a considerable Christian literature has been produced, and also from 20 to 50 tracts, suitable for distribution among the Hindu and Mussulman population. Missionaries have also established and now maintain 25 printing establishments. While preaching the gospel regularly in these numerous tongues of India, Missionaries maintain English services in 59 chapels for the edification of our own countrymen. The total cost of this vast Missionary agency during the past year, amounted to £187,000, of which £33,500 were contributed in this country—not by the native Christian community, but by Europeans.—Calcutta Review.

The Causes of Accidents on Railroads.—The following analysis of the accidents occurring on railroads from causes which may be avoided by proper care on the part of the passengers, is taken from a work recently published in London, entitled "Lardner's Railway Economy." Its publication ought to have a good effect in this country:

ANALYSIS OF 100 ACCIDENTS PRODUCED BY IMPRUDENCE OF PASSENGERS.

	Killed.	Inj'd.	Total.
Sitting or standing in improper positions,	17	31	28
Getting off when train in motion,	17	7	24
Getting up on train in motion,	10	6	16
Jumping off to recover hat or parcel,	8	4	12
Crossing the line incautiously,	11	1	12
Getting out on wrong side,	3	3	6
Handing an article into train in motion,	1	0	1
Total,	67	33	100

The incautious railway passenger may derive a salutary lesson from this table. He will see from it that two-thirds of the accidents resulting from imprudence, are fatal to life, and that nearly seven of every ten of such accidents arise from sitting or standing in an improper or unusual place or position, or from getting on or off a place while in motion. This latter circumstance should be most guarded against, for it is a peculiarity of railway locomotion that the speed when not very rapid, always appears to an unpracticed passenger to be much less than it is. A railway train moving at the rate of a fast mail-coach, seems to go scarcely as fast as a person might walk.

Scene at a Court in San Francisco.—A marine friend of ours, who recently arrived here from California, furnishes us with the following sketch of a scene in the Court-house, of which he was an eye witness:—

[Enter Captain, in custody of a Marshal.]

Judge.—Captain, these are very grave charges brought against you. Spitting in a man's face—pulling his nose—and kicking him. Are they true?

Captain.—[Hesitating, not liking to say no, as it might be telling an untruth; and not liking to say yes, thinking of a heavy fine.] Will your honor allow me to ask your Marshal a question?

Judge.—Nodding assent.

Captain.—Mr. Marshal, will you please to state to the Court, whether the person who made this complaint was armed or not when he came on board of my ship, accompanied by yourself?

Marshal.—He was armed—for I handed him a revolver myself, which he placed in his pocket.

Captain.—[To the Judge.]—Does your honor think it probable that a man with a six barrel revolver in his pocket would allow another to spit in his face, pull his nose and kick him?

Judge.—[Fired with indignation.]—No, sir! and if he did he deserved it. Captain, you are honorably acquitted of the charge. Good-bye, sir. [Shaking hands.] I wish you a pleasant and prosperous voyage.

Captain.—Adieu! most wise and righteous Judge.

The Forrest Divorce Case.—The argument on the motion to enter judgment of Divorce and to allow defendant to enter a Bill of Exceptions, resulted in an order of the Court granting a Judgment of Divorce, and an allowance to Mrs. Forrest of $3,000 a year from the commencement of the suit, (payment on the voluntary allowance of $1,500 a year, to be credited from that time.) Mrs. Forrest is to resign her right in dower, and Mr. F. is at liberty, if he can do so, to give satisfactory security for the $3,000 a year, instead of its being a lien upon his real estate. The details of the decree, and also as to the appeal, were to have been settled to-day.

Outrage in Hartford County, Maryland.—A party of five villains broke into the house of Mr. Waters, in Hartford County, on Saturday night last, tied the old people in bed, and then rifled their room. The rest of the family, who were asleep in the upper part of the house, were not awakened, and the authors of the outrage escaped without detection. They had previously stolen a horse and wagon, with which they made their foray. Mr. Waters bears the reputation of being rich, but he had concealed his valuables and the robbers only obtained about thirty dollars.

The Wheeling Bridge.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of the Wheeling Bridge. It must be removed, or elevated so as not to obstruct the smoke-pipes of steamboats, or the masts of vessels. We inserted this in a postscript last week to part of our edition.

It has been proposed in the Virginia Legislature to instruct the Attorney General to institute suits against the Pittsburg Wire Suspension Bridge, the Monongahela City Bridge, and the Brownsville Bridge Company, for obstructing the navigation of the Monongahela.

Hungarian Bonds.—The Hungarian Committee, in New York, have devised a scheme for the issue of obligations of various amounts to constitute a national loan for Hungary. The bonds will be in sums of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars, each one bearing the signature of Kossuth, and made payable by the Government of Hungary, upon the establishment of a Republic.

Damming the Delaware.—A project is before the New Jersey Legislature to authorize the construction of a dam at the head of the Trenton Water Power, to supply it with additional water, but so constructed as to facilitate the free passage of boats, rafts, and fish.

Anti-Renters.—It is stated that the Anti-Rent difficulties in Sullivan County, in New York State, are likely to be brought to an end. Neal Benson, who has been the leading spirit, and who carried a suit up to the U. S. Court, having settled up the claim.

Western Mails Destroyed by Fire.—Hollidaysburg, Jan. 30.—The baggage-car on the Western train caught fire near McVeytown last night and burnt up. The mails and passengers' baggage were entirely destroyed.

☞ The Emperor of Russia has five armies of fifty thousand men, each held ready near his frontiers, to act on central Europe.

Clippings.

☞ During the last three years, the wives of nine men have been brought to the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, in consequence of their husbands going to California.

☞ The Archbishop of Paris refused to marry Gen. Cavaignac to Mad'lle Odier, because he would not consent to have the future children educated in the Roman Catholic religion, the lady being a Protestant; whereupon the veteran went to Holland to get married.

☞ The Queen of Spain is so delighted at becoming a mother, that she has forbidden her subjects to take the customary oath of allegiance to the first princess, as she "hopes to present the nation with a son shortly."

☞ It is stated in letters from Col. Kimmell, of Maryland, written at Rome, that the Pope has ordered two handsome blocks of marble to be prepared for the Washington Monument, which he designs shortly to despatch to this country.

☞ According to the notes of the weather made at the National Observatory, at Washington, it appears that between the 15th of December and the 12th of the past month, both inclusive, there were eight falls of snow, the aggregate depth of which was thirty-one and a third inches. This is more than fell in the three preceding Winters together, and more than in any Winter within the last ten years.

☞ In a book just published in Boston, entitled "The Rich Men of Massachusetts," the number of rich men in that State (those being called rich who are worth $20,000 or more,) is put down at 1,495. The number worth over one million is eighteen, just that sum, eight, three-fourth of a million, 147, number who received all or the most by inheritance or marriage, 284.

☞ There are 670 offices in Washington, of which 241 are held by Virginians.

☞ To tell whether people are in love or not, see if they can relish a joke; if they can, the fever may be considered broken, and the patient "on the gain." With the exception of "biled pork," we know nothing for which "deep-rooted affection" cherishes a more hearty contempt than boisterous merriment.

☞ A Maine paper, discussing the Liquor Law, infers that Dryden wasn't opposed to mint-juleps, from a remark he once made, that "straws may be made the instruments of happiness."

☞ In compliance with the request of a French General, Abd-el-Kader has written an account of the Arab horses of the Desert, in which he describes the number of days they can march without fatigue, their power of enduring hunger, and thirst, &c. The use of horses for heavy work is condemned by the veteran Arab: "My own father—may God have pity on him!—was accustomed to say,—'There has been no blessing on our land since we have made our horses beasts of burden and of the plough! Did not God make the horse for the course, the ox for the plough, and the camel to carry burdens? There is nothing to be gained by changing the ways of God!'"

☞ The Reading Railroad Company have decided that all engines made hereafter for their road, shall be constructed for the burning of Anthracite coal, instead of wood, and the engines heretofore burning wood are to be altered according to Mr. Mulholland's invention.

☞ A Mr. Eakely, of Iowa, was recently burnt to death by being caught in a prairie fire, near St. Joseph, Missouri.

Local News.

Body of Young Lehman Found.—Horrible Murder of the Youth.—The body of Jacob Lehman, the lad who has been missing since the 8th of January, and for whose fate since that time the most intense anxiety has been experienced by his parents and the friends of the family, was found on Friday week, horribly mutilated, and sewed up in parts in three sacks or bags, lying under the ice on the flats of the Delaware River at Richmond, below the Reading Railroad Company's wharves. The discovery was made by some schoolgirls who were sliding on the ice. They observed something sticking above the surface of the ice that appeared to them like the neck of a goose. The children called the attention of some boys to it, and finally one or two mustered the curiosity to press the examination so far as to make the attempt to remove it from its position. The progress of their operations soon excited the suspicion that a human body was enclosed in a sack or bag, which was very soon afterwards developed as a horrible reality.

The head, and the legs from the knees down, were in one sack, the chest and arms, with the upper part of the abdomen were in another, and the lower portions of the body in the third sack. Several gashes were found upon the breast, and also two deep cuts and fractures of the skull, just over and above the forehead. [illegible] closed in parts of wearing apparel tied with cords.

Although the body was so horribly mutilated and mangled, yet it was identified by the father, by certain unmistakable marks, and by parts of the clothing in which it was wrapped.

The Coroner was summoned immediately and a jury of inquest raised and an investigation of the tragical affair entered upon. It will be remembered that young Lehman was sent by his father, Aaron Lehman, who resides in Seventh Street, below Girard Avenue, on Thursday, the 8th ult., to peddle a quantity of jewelry. It will also be recollected that on the 10th ult., a bloody tragedy was enacted in the District of Richmond, in which Andrew McBride killed his brother, Arthur, and wounded Hugh Friel. Immediately after that affair, suspicions were excited against the McBrides that they had guilty knowledge of the fate of the boy.

This suspicion was grounded upon the statement of a journeyman tailor, living in the neighborhood of the McBrides, that on the afternoon of the 8th ult., he saw the McBrides and another man in an altercation with the boy in the street, and that one of them struck him, when he (the tailor) rebuked them for their conduct, and that the parties then separated.

At the Coroner's inquest, testimony was given tending to fix the murder upon three Frenchmen, who took a house for a month on Richmond Street, near Huntington, nearly opposite where the remains were found. There were spots of blood on the steps of the house, from the first to the third floors. In the closet in the second-story room were several large spots. On the upper shelf were several finger-prints. There were also a number of spots and feathers in the closet in the kitchen. In the cellar several spots were found upon the wall and on the stairway. The Frenchmen disappeared about the time of the murder.

Board of Health.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 211—Adults 74, and children 137.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852.

REMARKS.—There has been but little business doing during the past week. The ice in the river is rapidly disappearing, and several vessels having arrived up, Delaware Avenue presents a scene of more activity. Cotton has been in limited request, partly owing to the unfavorable advices from Europe, but prices are unchanged. Breadstuffs, of all descriptions, continue to come in very slowly, and for Flour a slight improvement has been realized. In Groceries and Provisions there is no material change to notice. The supplies of the former have been exceedingly small, and the stocks are much reduced. There is a better feeling in Monetary affairs generally. The Banks, with increased deposits, are extending somewhat their lines of discount, while the applications for accommodations are falling off. The out-of-door rates for first class signatures are 8a9 per cent. prem. but some undoubted paper has been negotiated as low as 8 per cent. Exchange on England is steady at 109½a110.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The receipts of Flour during the past week have been small, the inspections amounting to only 7,881 barrels, and the stock on sale being materially reduced, holders were enabled early in the week to realize an advance of 12½c per barrel, but since, part of this improvement has been lost. Sales of 5,000 bbls standard and good brands, for export, at $4,37½a4,50, and extra at $4,75a4,87½. There has been a moderate demand for city consumption within the range of $4,37½a5,12½ for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher quotations. Rye Flour, if here, would command $3,50. The market is bare of Corn Meal, and it is wanted at $3,12½ per barrel.

The following are the inspections of Flour and Corn Meal for the week ending the 29th inst.:

Flour	bbls	7,882
Do	half bbls	158
Corn Meal	bbls	35

GRAIN.—There is little or no Wheat coming in, and it is wanted. Sales of 5,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at 90a93 cents, and white at $1 per bushel. Rye is in demand for distilling at 73a73 cts, but there is none here. The market is bare of Corn, and it is wanted. Small sales of yellow from the cars at 65c, and from store at 67a68 cts. Oats are in good demand, and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 40c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The stock of Pork is quite small. We quote Mess at $16a16,50, and Prime at $14a14,50 per bbl. Beef is held higher in consequence of the advance in the price of cattle. Bacon is in limited request, and the supplies have been very small. Hams sell at 9a11c; Sides 9 and Shoulders at 8c per lb. A sale of 100,000 lbs Sides in salt at near 8 cents per lb. Lard is scarce, and held at 9½a10c per lb in bbls and kegs. Prices of Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—A few Western purchasers have made their appearance in market, and prices of both Cotton and Woollens are steady, with moderate stocks.

BARK.—There is no stock of Quercitron Bark here, and it is wanted. The last sale of No 1 was at $23,50 per ton.

BEESWAX.—Continues very scarce; small sales of good Yellow at 25c per lb, cash.

CANDLES.—The demand is limited for all descriptions. Small sales of Sperm at 42a43 cts, and Tallow at 9a10c per lb.

COAL.—There has been an increased demand both for shipment and city consumption, and higher prices are demanded, as the ice in the river has suspended operations at Richmond.

COFFEE.—Two cargoes of Rio have arrived since our last notice. The demand is limited, but firm and steady. Sales of Rio at 9a9½c, and Cuba at 8½c per lb, on time.

COPPER.—Is steady at 21½c per lb, 6 months, for Sheathing, and 17c for Yellow Metal.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton during the past week has been limited, partly owing to the unfavorable advices from Europe, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 600 bales at 9a9½c per lb, on time, for Upland, and 9½a10c for New Orleans.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts, exports and stocks of Cotton at all the ports:

Ports.	Received since 1st Sept. 1851.	Received since 1st Sept. 1850.	Stock on Hand 1st September 1851.	Stock on Hand 1st September 1850.
N. Orl'ns, Jan 17,	921,121	480,046	15,300	16,612
Mobile, Jan. 17,	197,612	216,105	27,797	12,962
Florida, Jan. 15,	38,808	54,730	273	1,148
Texas, Jan. 10,	14,933	9,173	750	31
Georgia, Jan. 23,	153,085	165,792	4,500	9,309
S. Ca'ina, Jan. 23,	203,340	205,446	10,933	30,696
N. Carolina, Jan 24,	5,814	5,608		
Virginia, Jan. 1,	7,150	8,031	620	1,000
New York, Jan. 27,			33,410	60,720
Other ports, Jan. 24,			3,856	16,456
Total bales,	1,264,579	1,148,842	99,573	143,240
Increase,	116,037			

Ports.	Total Exports to Foreign Ports since 1st Sept. 1851.	Total Exports to Foreign Ports since 1st Sept. 1850.	Shipments to Northern Ports since 1st Sept. 1851.	Shipments to Northern Ports since 1st Sept. 1850.
N. O leans, Jan. 17,	376,544	230,301	117,243	59,125
Mobile, Jan. 17,	71,873	67,061	25,782	14,174
Florida, Jan. 15,	4,849	2,762	22,677	23,190
Texas, Jan. 10,		330	11,331	7,146
Georgia, Jan. 23,	17,287	33,629	81,780	74,042
S. Carolina, Jan. 23,	67,088	109,875	95,673	70,852
N. Carolina, Jan. 24,			5,644	5,006
Virginia, Jan. 1,				
New York, Jan. 27,	80,732	112,165		
Other ports, Jan. 24,	193	1,458		
Total, bales,	629,475	531,214	363,280	348,237
Increase,	98,261		115,043	

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been more doing; sales of Soda Ash at 2½a3c. Calabria Liquorice Paste at 21c, and Refined Borax at 23a30c per lb.

FEATHERS.—Prices are steady; small sales of prime Western at 39a40c per lb, cash.

FISH.—There is no new feature to present in the market, and the sales are confined to small lots from store. No 1 at $9a9,25; No 2 at $8a8,25; and No 3 at $4,50a5,50 per bbl for small and large. In Codfish no change.

FRUIT.—But little doing. Bunch Raisins are selling in small lots at $1,70a1,75 per box. Sales of Dried Apples at 6c, and unpared Peaches at $2,25a2,75 per bushel, as in quality.

GINSENG.—The market is bare of Crude. We quote at 36a37½c per lb.

GUANO.—There are no sales making.

HEMP.—The market is very quiet, and no sales worthy of notice have transpired.

HIDES.—A small import of Jamaica have arrived, which have not been disposed of.

HOPS.—Are little inquired after. Small sales of first sort at 33a35c per lb.

INDIGO.—Prices are firm; 120 ceroons Caracas sold last week to go out of the market, and terms kept private.

IRON.—There is nothing doing in Pig Metal, except retail lots. Manufactured Iron is in limited request at former rates.

LEAD.—Galena is held firmly, and the stock is small. No sales have come under our notice.

LEATHER.—The demand is limited for all descriptions, without change in prices.

LUMBER.—There is no new feature to present in the market this week.

MOLASSES.—The demand is limited, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 120 bbls New Orleans (new crop) at 29a29½c, and 100 hhds old Trinidad at 19c, on time.

OILS.—There is a fair demand for Fish Oils at steady prices. Linseed Oil sells slowly and only in small lots at 61a63c. In Lard Oil no change.

PLASTER.—No arrivals or sales this week.

RICE.—The demand is limited. Small sales at $3,37½a3,44 per 100 lbs, on time.

SALT.—No arrivals or sales this week.

SEEDS.—There has been an increased demand for Cloverseed, and prices have advanced 12½c per bushel. Sales of 1,000 bushels good and prime quality at $4,87½a5 per 64 lbs, including 500 bushels at a price kept private. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is worth $3,35 per bushel.

SPICES.—Small sales of Nutmegs at 90c, and Pepper at 9c per lb.

SPIRITS.—Prices of Brandy and Gin are steady. N. E. Rum is scarce and commands 27c. Whiskey is firmer; small sales of bbls at 21a22, and hhds at 21a20½c.

SUGAR.—The market has been very quiet during the past week. The demand has been limited, and the only sales reported are small lots of New Orleans at 5 a5½c per lb, on time.

TALLOW.—Small sales of city Rendered at 7¼a7½c and country at 6½c per lb.

TEAS.—The sales are confined to small lots for the supply of the trade.

TOBACCO.—The market has been very quiet, and the sales of both Leaf and Manufactured are small.

WINES.—No sales worthy of notice.

WOOL.—There has been a moderate demand, and prices are firm. Sales of 80,000 lbs at 33a35c per lb, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool 1s 6da2s per bbl for Flour; 5d per bushel for Grain, and 25s per ton for Pimento. In Coal Freights nothing doing.—Inquirer.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, BY CHARLES CAMBLOS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER. No. 22 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6' '56	104½	105	Southwark	70	—
" '62	110½	112	Kensington	60	—
" '67	115½	116½	P Township	20	—
" '68	116	—	Girard	12½	19½
" 5s '53	100½	—	Western	62	63
Int off			Man & Mechs	27	27½
U S Tr N 6s	—	—	Bk of Com	48	—
Philada 6s	101	101½	Germantown	55	57
" 5s	90	90½	Tresd Bk Co	35	—
" "Gas	—	—	Pitts'bg Bk	54	—
County 5s	90	91½	M & M Pitts	54½	—
Penna 5s	100	100½	Exchange, Pitts	51	—
" 5s	89	89½	Com, Cin	16	—
Kentucky 6s	105	105½	Louis, Ky	104	—
Tennessee 5s	80	81	Kentucky Bk	101	101½
Illinois 6s	65	—	Northern	102	103
Cincinnati 6s	97	97½	Union, Tenn	65	70
Texas T Notes	35½	37	Planters, Tenn	—	70
" bds 8s	35	40	Vicksburg	14½	15
Schuyl N 6s	35	35½	Com, Natchez	—	—
" Int			N O Gas Bk	106	109
Lehigh N 6s	77½	78	Schuyl Nav	12½	13
" Int loan	81½	86	Lehigh Nav	32½	33
" Mort 6s	94	95	C & Del Cal	100	103
C & D C'l 6s	93	94	Morris Cl	17½	17½
C & Am R bds	97	98	Penn&Ohio Cl	28½	30
Bea Mdw R 6s	75	—	Union Cl	13½	14
Susqueh Cl 6s	59	60	Cam&Am R	140	141
Norrist'n R 6s	92	93	Penna R	41½	42
Harris R 6s	89	90	Bea Mdw R	16	18
Wil R 6s	92	—	Lykens Val R	15	—
Read R 6s	78½	78½	North Am Cl	9½	10½
" Mort 6s	77½	78	Susqueh Cl	12½	13
U S Bk Notes	90	—	Norristown R	34	35
U S Bk Shares	2½	2½	Harrisburg R	43	43½
N Amer Bk	135	137	Wilmington R	29	30½
Penna Bk	112	112½	Reading R	32½	32½
Philadelphia	125	—	Minehill R	71	72
Far & Mec	58½	68½	N Liberty Gas	23	25
Commercial	57½	60	Flem Copper	1	—
N Liberty	49	50	N J Copper	1	—
Mechanics	28½	29	N W Min Co	—	25

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,200 head. Beeves are selling from $6,00 to 7,50 per 100 lbs. Hogs—About 400 head in market, and sold from $7,00 to 7,50 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 100 in market, and sold at prices ranging from $15 to 35. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4; the latter from 1 to 3, according to quality.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, in addition to being one of the best anti-bilious medicines in the world, possess a power in removing pain, which is truly astonishing. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of those morbid humors which, if lodged in the liver, are the cause of pain in the side, sometimes extending to the shoulder blade, difficulty of breathing, nausea and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, flatulency, swarthy or yellow complexion, and other symptoms of an inflamed or torpid state of the liver.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors and other impurity, and therefore are a certain cure for colic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

Beware of Counterfeits!—The genuine will be found for sale by agents and dealers in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Bank Note List.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, BY R. JOHNSTON & Co., BROKERS, No. 26 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1852.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia Banks	par
U S bank notes	15 dis
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Lewistown	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	½ dis
Washington	½ dis
Erie	1½ dis
Susquehanna co'nty	failed
Lebanon	par
Lehigh county bk	no sale
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	par
Wyoming	par
Middletown	par
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Danville	par
Relief notes	1 a 2 dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford,	par
Plainfield	closed
State bk at Morris	failed
State bk New Bruns	½ dis
Newark	½ dis
Morris county	½ dis
Middletown Point	½ dis
Orange	½ dis
Belvidere	½ dis
Rahway	½ dis
Dover	½ dis
Perth Amboy	60 dis
Peoples, Paterson	failed
Farmers and Mech. bk, N. Brun.,	½ dis
N Hope, Del Bridge	failed
Yard Del Br'ge co	10 dis
All New Jersey secured by stocks	½ dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent banks	par
Under 5's	½ dis
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½ dis
Mineral bank	1 dis
Salisbury	failed
Cecil bank	½ dis
Frederick county	½ dis
Cumberland	½ dis
Washington county	½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis
Havre-de-Grace	failed
Far & Millers bk	no sale
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW YORK.	
City banks	par
Solv. country bks	½ dis
James bank	30 dis
Farmers, Mass	1 dis

White Creek	½ dis
New Rochelle	30 dis
MAINE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
Dorchester and Milton stolen notes	no sale
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
Phenix bk, Westerly stolen notes	no sale
CANADA.	
Montreal	3 dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va & branches	1 dis
Far bk & branches	1 dis
Valley bk & branch	1 dis
Ex bk & branches	1 dis
Wheeling	1½ dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
All solvent banks	1 dis
Small notes	2 dis
ALABAMA.	
Bk of Mobile	2 dis
Country banks	5 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All banks	uncertain
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	3 dis
OHIO.	
Bk of Wooster	30 dis
Bk Norwalk	60 dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
KENTUCKY.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
INDIANA.	
State bank	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois	30 dis
State bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent bks	2½ dis
Small notes	4 dis
MICHIGAN.	
All solvent banks	2 dis
Small bills	3 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All banks	no sale
WISCONSIN.	
All banks	uncertain

NEW YORK MARKETS, JAN. 31.

Ashes—A firm market, with sales 70 bbls at $6,12½ for Pearls, and $5 for Pots.

Cotton—With a good demand, the market has again slightly advanced, and the sales reach 2,400 bales.

Flour, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour is quite dull, and prices favor the buyer; sales 2,400 bbls at $4,56½a4,62½ for State, and $4,68½a4,75 for choice do and Ohio. Canadian Flour continues quite firm, with sales 500 bbls at $4,50. Rye Flour is a shade lower; sales 50 bbls at $3,50. Corn Meal is unchanged.

Grain—The Wheat market is still without important change. Sales 4,000 bushels white Canadian at $1,08. Rye is steady at previous rates. Barley dull. Corn rather easier. Sales 1,000 bushels round yellow at 69c in store. Oats are dull at 45a45½ for prime State.

Provisions—The Pork market is steady, with sales 250 bbls. Beef unchanged; 1,678 bbls sold at $8 25a11, and $4,25a5,75 for Mess and Prime. Sales 400 bbls Beef Hams at $14. Lard firm; 75 bbls sold at 9½a9½c. Sales 200 tierces Pickled Hams at 8½a8½, and 6½ for Shoulders.

Whiskey—Is lower; sales 250 bbls at 21a21½c, and 50 Drudge at 21, time.

Freights—Unchanged.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by John T. Dent, Dr. J. A. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Lott Edwards, C. M. L. Wiseman, and A. C. Eggleston.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by William H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, Paris Locke, Jas. Button, Geo. P. Button, D. E. Gordin, Wm. J. Carey, Isaac M. Bodine, and Walter D. Thompson.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE is our only Collector of Bills in Pennsylvania.

A. PEASE collects for us in the New England States, and a portion of the State of New York.

MARIAS B. ANGELL collects for us in New York.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots
Of DEXTER & BROTHER, 43 Ann St., N. York.
Of HOTCHKISS & Co., Boston, Mass.
Of MILTON BOULLEMET, Mobile, Ala.
Of J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La.
Of W. TAYLOR & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Of F. HAGAN & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Of S. W. PEASE, 28 West Sixth St., and, 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Of COURTENAY & WIENGES, Charleston, S. C.
Of W. ADAM, Washington, D. C.
Of ELI ADAMS, Salem, N. J.

Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

ALMANAC.

Feb. 1852	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases.
7 Saturday,	6 55	5 5	3 53	
8 Sunday,	6 53	5 7	4 40	
9 Monday,	6 52	5 8	5 40	
10 Tuesday,	6 51	5 9	6 31	D. H. M.
11 Wedn'day,	6 50	5 10	7 23	Full 5 1 33
12 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	8 15	Last 12 4 42
13 Friday,	6 47	5 13	9 8	New 19 7 34
14 Saturday,	6 46	5 14	10 1	First 28 12 11

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Jan.	25	32	40	42
	26	33	43	41
	27	24	28	30
	28	20	36	40
	29	30	40	48
	30	37	42	46
	31	33	36	36

Marriages.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D., George M. McCoomas of Baltimore, to Margaretta Withee, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. W. Blackwood, Mr. George Williams, to Miss Mary Anne Houston, both of this city.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. H. G. Livingston, Mr. Henry J. Fox, to Miss Charlotte P. Eastlack, both of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Gorgon Maxwell, Robert L. Maxwell, to Miss Elizabeth Green.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. John C. Lyons, Mr. Thomas E. Vandever, to Miss Sarah A. Patterson, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. Belcher, Mr. Lemuel Stout, of Philadelphia, to Miss Henrietta Neal, of Moorestown, N. J.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Harrold, Haslett C. Mackey, of Easton, Md. to Williamina Haslett Crawford, daughter of Wm. H. Crawford, of Middletown, Del.

On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, A. H. McCalla, to Miss Mary Wallace, all of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. George R. Crooks, Mr. William T. Conquest, to Miss Margaret Laws, both of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. Victor W. Arnaiz, to Miss Mary Jane Wallace.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, Col. Badger, of Spring Garden.

On the 13th ult. by the same, Mr. James Little, to Miss Elizabeth Sloughter, both of Francisville.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. S. Miller, William Larzelere, of Bristol, Pa. to Miss Anna M. Antrim, of Columbus, N. J.

On the 28th Oct. last, by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. Nathan Sharp, of West Chester, to Miss Sarah M. Wallace, of Kensington.

On the 3d Nov. last, by Ald. C. Izard, Mr. Joseph Dickhart, to Miss Catharine, daughter of the late John McCormick, all of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. J. H. Humphries, Mr. Matthew M. Hymson, to Miss Rebecca Bloson, both of Southwark.

Deaths.

On the 31st ult. Sarah Isabella, wife of E. L. Oldenwelder.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. Catharine Kerschner, aged 83 years.

At her residence in this city, No. 119 Parish Street, on the 29th January, 1852, Mrs. Eliza Mendenhall, relict of the late Wm. Mendenhall, Esq. of Chester county, Pa. aged 71 years.

On the 28th ult. Mr. William Johnston, aged 67.

On the 27th ult. Ann Eliza, daughter of Stephen C. and Eliza Bigalow, aged 9 months.

On the 28th ult. William B. Owens, aged 18.

On the 29th ult. Mary Ellen, daughter of Charles and Maria Howard, aged 6 months.

On the 28th ult. Miss Catharine Lazarus, aged 75 years.

On the 28th ult. Miss Elizabeth Young, aged 21.

On the 28th ult. Thomas Calhoun, aged 101.

On the 28th ult. Margaret Ann, daughter of Hannah Mary and F. P. Gannon.

On the 28th ult. Thomas Warr, aged 70 years.

On the 28th ult. Mary Ann, daughter of Amy Hoffman, aged 22 months.

On the 27th ult. Maria F. wife of John Bavington, aged 53 years.

On the 29th ult. Joseph A. Halpin, aged 20 mos.

On the 28th ult. George Burden.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Charles Thomas, aged 26.

On the 28th ult. Rebecca Honaker, aged 41.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Hannah Edgar, aged 81.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Deal, aged 83.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Margaret McGuigan, aged 23 years.

On the 20th ult. Albert, son of Robert and Mary Hunt, aged 17 years.

In Trenton, N. J. on the 27th ult. Robert McNeely, Esq. aged 85 years.

At Germantown, on the 25th ult. Gavin H. Toland.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. Josephine W. wife of Geo. Gordon.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. Jane C. wife of Jacob Eisenhower, aged 20 years.

On the 25th ult. Charles H. Pryle, aged 15.

On the 26th ult. Charles Frederick, son of Henry and Sarah Smith.

On the 29th ult. Eliza Gwilliam, aged 16 years.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Falls, aged 85.

On the 27th ult. George Edgar, son of Wm. and Susan Burton, aged 8 months.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Gottlieb Schwikert, aged 41 years.

On the 23d ult. Josephine Dulles, wife of Richard Eppes, of Virginia.

On the 22d ult. Mary S. wife of Hugh Elliot.

On the 22d ult. Henrietta M. wife of John M. Atwood.

On the 21st ult. Eliza, wife of the late Henry Ritter, aged 58 years.

On the 23d ult. at Rahway, N. Jersey, John W. Jacobs, aged 31 years.

DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA.

Dec. 31, 1851, at Saucelito, on board the U. States sloop-of-war Warren, John Carroll, Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy, aged 27 years.

Interments at San Francisco, for the week ending Dec. 27, 1851.—Dec. 20, John Dooley, aged 30 years, Ireland. Dec. 22, Perry Kenyon, aged 58, Rhode Island; Thos. Waters, 35, Bangor, Me.; Wm. Grant, 25, Mass. 23, John Schroeder, 23, Germany; John King, 35, N. Jersey; Charles Wolf, 50, Conn. Thos. J. Hurd, 40, Illinois; Patrick Fitzmaurice, 12, Ireland; Joanna Fitzmaurice, 9, Ireland; Anna R. de Fresnes, 38, England; James Brogen, 36, Ireland. 24, Charles A. Smith, 25, New Haven, Conn.; Mergell Ceyes, 40, Mexico; Manuel Silvey, 30, Cape de Verde Islands. 25, Amelia Lewis, (colored,) 35, Philadelphia; J. Isaac, 47, France. 26, Wm. G. Jewett, 35, N. York.

CAMBLOS & BROTHER,
EXCHANGE BANKERS,
No. 22 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES and GOLD and SILVER COIN, will be bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

BILLS, NOTES and DRAFTS, throughout the United States, will be promptly collected; and EXCHANGE on all the Principal Cities, furnished at the lowest possible rates. ian3-1y

MOORE, HENSZEY & Co.
HARDWARE JOBBERS,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Are now receiving their Spring assortment of GOODS to which they invite the attention of Western and Southern purchasers, who, for CASH or CREDIT, can be supplied on the very best terms. dec6-4m

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

On hand a large assortment, and constantly receiving a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, at No. 96 North Second Street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia, at the following low prices:
Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat case, $28.00 and over.
Gold Lepine Watches, jewelled, 18 carat case, $24.00 and over.
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, $12.00 and over.
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled, $9.00 and over.
Silver Quartier Watches, from $4.50 to $9.00 and over.
Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with Silver Case, $1.00 and over.
Silver Tea Spoons, equal to coin, per set, $5.00 and over.
" Desert Spoons, do. do. $10.00 and over.
" Table Spoons, do. do. $15.00 and over.
Watch Glasses, best quality, plain 12½ cents, patent 18¾ cents, lunet 25 cents. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. On hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
marl-ly STAUFFER & HARLEY, Successors to O. Conrad,
No. 96 North Second Street, corner of Quarry.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square (sixteen lines) one insertion, $2.00
" " " three months, $15.00
" " " six months, $25.00
" " " a year, $50.00
Double-column Advertisements, a price and a half.
☞ Payment is required in advance.

POST MASTERS
AND THEIR ASSISTANTS ARE authorized to procure subscriptions to
SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE,
and to whom a liberal commission will be allowed. Clubs supplied at as low a rate as any other $3 magazine. JOHN SARTAIN & Co., feb7-3t Publishers, Philadelphia.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.
HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH,
GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

WITH notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the Great Magyar Chief. By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc., with an introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12mo. volume of 461 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price $1.25.

⁂ The publishers confidently believe that from the abundant materials in the possession of the author, together with his well known ability, that his Biography of the Great Hungarian Chief will not only be complete in itself, but well worthy to be ranked with the other popular productions of his pen.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every county in the United States, (not already occupied,) to sell the above popular work. It is believed that almost every reading family will be glad of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work. feb7-3t
Address, DERBY & MILLER, Publishers of Popular Books, Auburn, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., Principal.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies in all the branches usually taught in our female schools of the first class.

The building is spacious and beautifully situated on the bank of the Delaware, commanding one of the finest views in our country.

Terms from $65 to $90 per session of five months, according to the branches taught. For circulars, address the Principal. feb7-3m

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
NO. 43 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that the Second or Spring Session of his Institute will commence on Monday, the 2d of February next. For terms apply to the Principal. W. O. E. AGNEW, Principal.
Jan. 24th, 1852. jan31-2t
REFERENCES.
Wharton Lewis, Esq. Theo. Cuyler, Esq.
E. C. Biddle, Esq. W. S. Perot, Esq.
Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq. Fras. N. Buck, Esq.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS AND PUBLISHERS OF MAGAZINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber has on hand about 500 fine STEEL ENGRAVINGS, the quality of which can be seen by referring to Godey's Lady's Book. He will sell impressions from any of these plates on reasonable terms for cash. Address, L. A. GODEY, jan31-2t Philadelphia.

LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION FOR EITHER SEX. The advertiser will communicate to any lady or gentleman printed instructions in two beautiful Arts, with four other respectable and highly remunerative occupations—requiring no previous knowledge, but trifling outlay, and sufficiently explicit to enable either youth or adult of both sexes to practise the same, wholly, or at leisure hours, winter or summer, and, by ordinary industry, secure a good income in the production of articles in constant demand throughout the Union.

The instructions will be punctually forwarded by return of mail to any part of the United States, for $1, by addressing P. L. JEUNEHOMME, jan24-eow3t Rochester, New York.

I. O. O. F.

MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOWS' REGALIA,

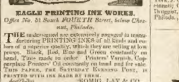
FOR LODGES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

THE subscribers would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Regalia, to their assortment, (the largest in this city, if not in the United States,) which is well selected and cheap; comprising a great variety of styles and qualities adapted to every degree and position in the Order. They would also call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their large and well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, which they are prepared to sell on as favorable terms as can be had at any establishment in the Union. Call and see
J. W. & E. O. STOKES,
Merchant Tailors and Wholesale Dealers in [illegible] REGALIA, ROBES, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
jan24-1y No. 194 Market St. below Sixth, Phila.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT CORNELIUS AND ISAAC F. BAKER have this day associated with them WILLIAM C. BAKER, in the manufacture and sale of LAMPS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.

The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of CORNELIUS, BAKER & Co.
Jan. 1st, 1852 jan10-1m



EAGLE PRINTING INK WORKS.
Office No. 51 South FOURTH Street, below Chesnut, Phila.

THE undersigned are extensively engaged in manufacturing PRINTING INKS of all kinds and colors of a superior quality, which they are selling at low prices. Black, Red, Blue and Green constantly on hand. Tints made to order. Printers' Varnish, Copperplate Printers' Oil constantly on hand and for sale. This paper, the Saturday Evening Post, is printed with ink made by them.
dec27-3m ROMIG, LAY & CO.

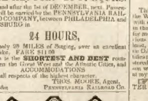
PENNSYLV'NIA RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.
TIME REDUCED TO 24 HOURS.

On and after the 1st of DECEMBER, next, Passengers will be carried by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, between PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURG in

24 HOURS,

with only 28 MILES of Staging, over an excellent Turnpike. FARE $11.00

This is the SHORTEST AND BEST route between the Great West and the Atlantic Cities, and the ACCOMMODATIONS are in all respects of the highest character.
THOS. MOORE, Agent,
nov15-6m Pennsylvania Railroad Co.



WM. BAILY & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
ENGLISH, FRENCH & SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, PLATED-WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Are constantly receiving the latest styles of the above Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail, at
No. 212 Market Street, above Sixth, near Decatur Street, Philadelphia.
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
[illegible]
nov 15-1y

WORLD'S FAIR.—The first and only PRIZE MEDAL for Harness at the World's Fair, in London, was awarded to LACEY & PHILLIPS, of this city, an honor they won over the competition of the whole world.

Messrs. L. & P. have now, and keep constantly on hand, at their establishment, 12 and 14 South Fifth Street, the largest stock of READY-MADE HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., of any house in the United States, at greatly reduced prices. They are now manufacturing their Harness and Saddles with such perfect system, that they are enabled to sell a superior article of everything in their line, at a less price than any other house in the country.

They never use but the very best quality of leather, and the best material of every description, and no pains or expense are spared to reach perfection in every article.

They invite purchasers to examine the stock and their establishment before making purchases. They invite attention to the following list of prices:

Horse Blankets, from	87½ to $2.50
Thick Horse Covers	$1.00 to 7.50
Good, Plain, Serviceable, Single Harness	18.00 to 25.00
Do. Fancy do. do. do.	28.50 to 30.00
Do. Plain Double Harness	40.00 to 60.00
Do. Fancy do.	65.00 to 80.00

☞ Harness Makers would do well to make their purchases of us.

LACEY & PHILLIPS' Saddles and Harness are acknowledged to surpass all others for elegance, lightness and comfort, as well as for real value and wear.
12 and 14 South FIFTH Street,
oct25-1y Between Market and Chesnut Streets.

ROGERS' COACH FACTORY,
N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND BROWN STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE CARRIAGES of every description are built to order and for sale, which for Style, Durability and elegance of Finish cannot be surpassed by any in the country. Workmen of celebrity are engaged, and the best materials used.

Southern and Western Merchants will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment, as the proprietor is a Practical Coach Maker, and having worked in the best shops in this and in other countries, flatters himself that the tastes of all persons can be suited, the work being executed under his immediate inspection. Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

N. B.—Omnibusses run from the Exchange past the Factory every few minutes.
aug10tf WM. D. ROGERS.

PHILADELPHIA
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Fifth Street, a few Doors South of Walnut.

THE SPRING COURSE OF LECTURES for 1852 will be commenced on Monday, March 8, 1852, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Degrees will be conferred about the 10th of July, 1852.

PRESIDENT.
HON. J. R. BURDEN, M. D.
FACULTY.
JAMES M'CLINTOCK, M. D., Surgery.
RUSH VAN DYKE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JAMES BRYAN, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
EZRA S. CARR, M. D., Chemistry.
JAMES M'CLINTOCK, M. D., Anatomy.
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GEO. HEWSTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

☞ Matriculation Fee, paid once only, $5. Full Course, $64. For those who have attended two Courses in other Colleges, $45. Perpetual Ticket, $150. Dissecting Ticket, $10. The Fee will be received by the Dean, who will issue a certificate entitling the student to the various tickets. Full course candidates for graduation will be furnished with the ticket for the Pennsylvania Hospital without charge.

☞ The Winter Session for 1852-53, will commence on the 11th October, 1852.

For further information, inquire of
JAMES M'CLINTOCK, M. D., Dean.
No. 1 North Eleventh Street.
Philada., Jan. 5, 1852. jan31-4t

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.
AMERICAN GIFT BOOKS,
FOR 1852!
To Clergymen, Post Masters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Families.
EMPLOYMENT.
SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT removed to 181 William Street, (near Spruce,) New York.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

☞ To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 Volumes, according to the population.

JUST PUBLISHED,
PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA AND INDIA,
600 pages, and
THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,
600 pp. Retail price $2,50 per Vol.

Our Publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.

☞ Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

☞ We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers, and School Committees for Books, to whom we furnish our own publications, and those of all the publishers in the country, on the most liberal terms.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS can procure subscribers to, and sell "Sears' Pictorial Works," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

☞ Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly, by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to Persons Disposed to Act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
jan10-tm 181 William street, New York.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

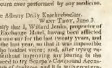
While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and is in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Henshaw &c., Boston; A. B. & D. Sands, N. York; J. Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia; F. Eckstein, Cincinnati; Clark & Co., Chicago; Robert Shoemaker, Druggist, S. W. corner of Second and Green Streets, Philada., and by all Druggists everywhere.
dec27-4meow



FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, Pains, and the Discharge of Matter from the Ears. Also, all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching Deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease.

The greatest cure ever performed by any medicine. It never fails.

From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker.
West Troy, June 3.

This is to certify that I, Willard Jenks, proprietor of the West Troy Exchange Hotel, having been afflicted with deafness in one ear for the last twenty years, and in the other for the last year, so that it was impossible for me to hear the loudest voice; and, after trying various remedies without improving my hearing in the least, I was induced to try Scarpa's Compound Acoustic Oil for the cure of deafness, and it is with great gratification I am enabled to state that it has perfectly restored my hearing, and I will be happy to see any person who wishes for information in relation to my case, at my place in West Troy. WILLARD JENKS.

☞ Also, DR. JACKSON'S PILE AND TETTER EMBROCATION.
Extract from a Letter to Dr. Jayne.
Shreveport, La., April 14.

Tell Dr. Jackson that the Pile and Tetter Embrocation, since I advertised it, authorising all to return and get their money if it should not give satisfaction, is beginning to sell, and has so far given general satisfaction to all. He should send me six dozen out in your box, for when any article of medicine in this country begins to go, there is no stopping it. Yours, respectfully, in haste. J. W. Morris.

Read the following extract:
"Watertown, N. Y., May 1.
"Dear Sir—You will perceive that I have sold all the Embrocation; it is much sought after, and the calls for it lately have been very frequent; send me just as much as you please. Yours, truly, Abner Ely."

For sale at 84 Chesnut Street, and 84 Arch Street, Philadelphia. dec27-4teow

IMPORTANT TO MAP AGENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST COMpleted an improved and highly ornamented edition of his NATIONAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the present boundaries of Oregon, California, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas. Price $3. Also, an HISTORICAL MAP OF PALESTINE, with illustrations of the principal events mentioned in Scripture. Price $2.

Map sellers in every part of the United States will find it for their interest to obtain specimens of the above works.

A very liberal discount made to agents for cash.
Address, S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
Map Establishment,
N. E. corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

A general assortment of Roller Maps, Pocket do., and Atlasses constantly on hand. nov8-3m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber would invite the special attention of the public to his extensive assortment of goods in the above line, which he is prepared to sell at lower rates than heretofore offered. The stock is varied and handsome. Consisting in part of

WATCHES,

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, Hunting Cases, 18 carat, heavy and good, from	$60 to 120
" " 18 carat cases, from	30 to 120
Silver "	15 to 30
Lepine	10 to 15

And others at lower rates than the above.

JEWELRY,

Gold Chains of every pattern and variety.
Medalions, double and single glasses, a very handsome article, suitable for Daguerreotypes.
Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins and Rings, Garnets, Topaz, &c., Breast-Pins, of single and cluster stones, Rings of every variety and price. Ear Rings do.

SILVER WARE.

This article especial care is taken to have the silver fine, and nothing is used for melting but half dollars, and the public may feel assured that they can get an better article, nor at a lower price. Silver Tea Setts made to order.

Table, Dessert and Teaspoons, of all prices, according to weight.

Table, Dessert and Tea Forks.
Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, Sugar Scoops, Fish Knives, &c. Soup and Oyster Ladles, &c., &c.

PLATED WARE.

A very superior article of plated Forks, Table and Dessert and Table and Teaspoons, Cake Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, &c.

BRITTANIA WARE.

Beautiful Pattern Tea Setts, at low prices. Also, Urns and Water Kettles, Castor and Bottles, very handsome, &c., all of which will be warranted to be what they are represented, and at the very lowest rates, as the subscriber is determined not to be undersold by any house in the country.
S. M. HOPPER,
my8-1y No. 66 Chesnut Street, between Second and Third, (south side) P[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

THE ORPHAN'S DREAM OF CHRISTMAS.

[No one, we think, can read these touching lines, which we take from Dickens's "Christmas number of Household Words," without emotion.]

It was a Christmas Eve—and lonely,
By a garret window high,
Where the city chimneys barely
Spared a hand's-breath of the sky,
Sat a child, in age—but weeping,
With a face so small and thin,
That it seemed too scant a record
To have eight years traced therein.

Oh, grief looks the most distorted
When his hideous shadow lies
On the clear and sunny life-stream
That doth fill a child's blue eyes!
But her eye was dull and sunken,
And the whiten'd cheek was gaunt,
And the blue veins on the forehead
Were the pencilling of Want.

And she wept for years like jewels,
Till the last year's bitter gall,
Like the acid of the story,
In itself had melted all;
But the Christmas time returned,
As an old friend, for whose eye
She would take down all the pictures
Sketch'd by faithful Memory.

Of those brilliant Christmas seasons,
When the joyous laugh went round;
When sweet words of love and kindness
Were no unfamiliar sound.
When, lit by the log's red lustre,
She her mother's face could see,
And she rock'd the cradle, sitting
On her own twin-brother's knee.

Of her father's pleasant stories;
Of the riddles and the rhymes,
All the kisses and the presents
That had mark'd those Christmas times.
'Twas as well that there was no one
(For it were a mocking strain)
To wish *her* a merry Christmas,
For *that* could not come again.

How there came a time of struggling,
When, in spite of love and faith,
Grinding Poverty would only
In the end give place to death;
How her mother grew heart-broken,
When her toil-worn father died,
Took her baby in her bosom,
And was buried by her side.

How she clung unto her brother
As the last spar from the wreck,
But stern death had come between them
While her arms were round his neck.
There were now no living voices;
And, if few hands offered bread,
There were none to rest in blessing
On the little homeless head.

Or, if any gave her shelter,
It was less of joy than fear;
For they welcomed crime more warmly
To the self-same room with her.
But at length they all grew weary
Of their sick and useless guest;
She must try a work-house welcome
For the helpless and distressed.

But she prayed: and the Unsleeping
In His ear that whisper caught;
So He sent down Sleep, who gave her
Such a respite as she sought;
Drew the fair head to her bosom,
Pressed the wetted eyelids close,
And, with softly falling kisses,
Lulled her gently to repose.

Then she dreamed of the angels, sweeping
With their wings the sky aside,
Raised her swiftly to the country
Where the blessed ones abide;
To a bower all flushed with beauty,
By a shadowy arcade,
Where a mellowness like moonlight
By the Tree of Life was made.

Where the rich fruit sparkled, star-like,
And pure flowers of fadeless dye
Poured their fragrance on the waters
That in crystal beds went by;
Where bright hills of pearl and amber
Closed the fair green valley round,
And, with rainbow light, but lasting,
Were the glistening summits crown'd.

Then, that distant-burning glory,
'Mid a gorgeousness of light!
The long vista of Archangels
Could scarce chasten to her sight.
There sat One: and her heart told her
'Twas the same, who, for our sin,
Was once born a little baby
"In the stable of an inn."

There was music—oh, such music!
They were trying the old strains
That a certain group of shepherds
Heard on old Judea's plains;
But, when that divinest chorus
To a softened trembling fell,
Love's true ear discerned the voices
That on earth she loved so well.

At a tiny grotto's entrance
A fair child her eyes beheld,
With his ivory shoulders hidden
'Neath his curls of living gold;
And he asks them, "Is she coming?"
But ere any one can speak,
The white arms of her twin-brother
Are once more about her neck.

Then they all come round her greeting;
But she might have well denied
That her beautiful young sister
Is the poor pale child that died;
And the careful look hath vanish'd
From her father's tearless face,
And she does not know her mother
Till she feels the old embrace.

Oh, from that ecstatic dreaming
Must she ever wake again,
To the cold and cheerless contrast,—
To a life of lonely pain?
But her Maker's sternest servant
To her side on tiptoe stept;
Told his message in a whisper,—
And she stirred not as she slept!

Now the Christmas morn was breaking
With a dim, uncertain hue,
And the chilling breeze of morning
Came the broken window through;
And the hair upon her forehead,
Was it lifted by the blast,
Or the brushing wings of Seraphs,
With their burden as they pass'd?

All the festive bells were chiming
To the myriad hearts below;
But that deep sleep still hung heavy
On the sleeper's thoughtful brow.
To her quiet face the dream-light
Had a lingering glory given,
But the child *herself* was keeping
Her Christmas-day in Heaven.

Selected Sketch.

IT RUNS IN THE BLOOD.

The tendency of nature to reproduce personal peculiarities of all kinds, and to transmit them through successive generations from father to son, has often been remarked, and may, to a greater or less extent, be noticed in every family circle. It is no uncommon occurrence to see the child an almost perfect *fac simile* of the parent in the cast of features and expression of the countenance, the sound of the voice, the figure of the body, and the dispositions of the mind. Sometimes there is no resemblance to either father or mother, where there is a very striking resemblance to a grandfather or grandmother, or even to a more distant relative. A family peculiarity will not unfrequently disappear in one generation and reappear in the next, and even more generations than one are occasionally passed over. Every one who has examined a gallery of family portraits must have noticed this tendency of nature to raise up casual varieties or characteristic peculiarities of features or form, and to render them fixed and indelible in succeeding generations. A face of remarkable loveliness will thus be reproduced at intervals with perfect accuracy, and the beauty of to-day, while bearing no resemblance to her immediate progenitors, will frequently be found to be an actual likeness of a remote ancestor from whom she may be separated by a couple of centuries. "I always consider an old English family," says Washington Irving, "as well worth studying as a collection of Holbein's portraits, or Albert Durer's prints. There is much antiquarian lore to be acquired, much knowledge of the physiognomies of former times. Perhaps it may be from having continually before their eyes those rows of old family portraits with which the mansions of this country are stocked; certain it is that the quaint features of antiquity are often most faithfully perpetuated in these ancient lines; and I have traced an old family nose through a whole picture gallery, legitimately handed down from generation to generation almost from the time of the Conquest. Something of the kind was to be observed in the worthy company around me. Many of their faces had evidently originated in a Gothic age, and been merely copied by succeeding generations; and there was one little girl in particular, of staid demeanor, with a high Roman nose, and an antique, vinegar aspect, who was a great favorite of the Squire's, being, as he said, a Bracebridge all over, and the very counterpart of one of his ancestors, who figured in the Court of Henry VIII."

It would be very easy to adduce many instances of this transmission of family faces and features. A peculiar thickness of the under lip has been hereditary in the imperial house of Hapsburg ever since the marriage, some centuries ago, with the Polish family of Jagellon, whence it came. In our own royal family, a certain fullness of the lower and lateral parts of the face is conspicuous in the portraits of the whole series of sovereigns, from George I. to Victoria, and has been equally marked in other members of the family. The females of the ducal house of Gordon have long been remarkable for a peculiarly elegant formation of the neck. The Clackmannanshire Bruces, who are descended from a common stock with the famous Robert Bruce, of Scotland, are said to have that strongly-marked form of the cheek-bones and jaws which appears on the coins of that heroic monarch, as it did in his actual face when his bones were disinterred at Dunfermline about thirty years ago. The prevalent tallness of the inhabitants of Potsdam, many of whom are descended from the gigantic guards of Frederick I.; the Spanish features observable in the county of Galway, in which, some centuries ago, several Spanish settlements were made; and the hereditary beauty of the women of Prague,—are well known facts which have frequently attracted the attention of chronologists. The burgesses of Rome (the most invariable portion of every population) exhibit at the present day precisely the same type of face and form as their ancestors, whose busts may be seen carved in relief on the ancient sarcophagi; and the Jewish physiognomies portrayed upon the sepulchral monuments of Egypt are identical with those which may be observed among modern Jews in the streets of any of our great cities.

A curious example of the persistance of family features occurred a few years ago in the case of a female descendant of the unfortunate Stuarts, through Charles Ratcliffe, the brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed for his share in the rebellion of 1715. The lady referred to was walking through the gallery of the Louvre, when a gentleman whom she did not know, began to observe her studiously. At length he came up, and begging her to excuse his curiosity, requested to know if she was in any way related to Charles II. of England?—Her ladyship told him she was; her great-grandfather was a grandson of that monarch. The querist said he was gratified, but not much surprised, to be informed of the fact. Lady ——— then asked how he should have thought of putting such a question, when he informed her that he was an artist, accustomed to copy portraits. On seeing her ladyship enter the room, he was struck by a certain droop of the eyelid in her case, which he had recently found strongly marked in a portrait of Charles II. which he had been employed to copy. The peculiarity being almost unique, he had imagined that she might be a descendant of the King, as she now proved to be.

A still more curious example of the manner in which a family peculiarity may originate and become indelible, occurred in the family of Scott of Harden, now represented by Lord Polwarth. During the reign of James VI., William (afterwards Sir William) Scott, eldest son of Scott of Harden, made an incursion upon the lands of Sir Gideon Murray, of Elibank, afterwards Deputy-Treasurer of Scotland, and a great favorite of the King. But the laird of Elibank was upon his guard, and, having collected his retainers, attacked the marauders when they were encumbered with their plunder, defeated them, and made young Harden prisoner. Sir Gideon conducted his captive to Elibank Tower—now a heap of ruins on the banks of the Tweed—where his lady received him with congratulations on his victory, and inquired what he intended to do with his prisoner.

"I intend," said the victorious laird, "to consign him instantly to the gallows, as a man taken red-hand in the act of robbery and violence!"

"Hout, na, Sir Gideon," answered his more considerate lady, "that is not like your wisdom. Would you hang the winsome young laird of Harden when you have three daughters to marry?"

"Right," answered the Baron, who joyfully caught at the idea, "he shall either marry our daughter, *meikle-mouthed* (large-mouthed) Meg, or strap for it."

When this alternative was proposed to the handsome prisoner, he for some time stoutly preferred the gibbet to "Meikle-mouthed Meg," and persevered in this ungallant resolution until he found one end of a rope made fast to his neck, and the other knitted to a sturdy oak-bough of Elibank's "doom-tree," which extended its broad arms close to the gate of his fortress; when, seeing no other chance of escape, he consented to save his life at the expense of marrying the lady. The contract of marriage, executed instantly on the parchment of a drum, is still in the charter-chest of his noble representative.

The marriage contracted under such singular circumstances proved eminently happy, and it appears to have completely terminated the feud between the Murrays and Scotts. But the most curious and memorable circumstance connected with it is, that all Meg's descendants have inherited something of her characteristic feature.* Sir Walter Scott, who was descended from the third son of this worthy dame, largely inherited her "oral" peculiarity, and has made this incident the subject of a ballad (never completed,) entitled "The Reiver's Wedding," of which we may give a few stanzas as a specimen. For some unknown reason, the poet has substituted Lochwood, the ancient fortress of the Johnstones, in Annandale, for the real locality of his ancestor's drum-head wedding contract.

"Lord William rode down by Falsehope burn
His cousin dear to see,
With him to take a riding turn—
Wat Draw-the-sword was he.

"And when he came to Falsehope glen,
Beneath the trysting tree,
On the smooth green was carved plain,
'To Lochwood bound are we.'

"'Oh, if they be gane to dark Lochwood
To drive the Warden's gear,
Betwixt our names I ween there's feud;
I'll go and have my share.

"'For little reck I for Johnstone's feud,
The Warden though he be,'
So Lord William's away to dark Lochwood
With riders barely three.

"The Warden's daughters in Lochwood sate,
Were all both fair and gay,
All save the lady Margaret,
And she was wan and wae.

"The sister Jean had a full fair skin,
And Grace was bauld and braw;
But the leal-fast heart her breast within,
It weel was worth them a'.

"Her father's pranked her sisters twa
With meikle joy and pride;
But Margaret maun seek Dundrennan's ha'—
She ne'er can be a bride.

"On spear and casque by gallants gent,
Her sisters' scarfs were borne;
But ne'er at tilt or tournament
Were Margaret's colors worn.

"Her sisters rode to Thirlstane bower;
But she was left at hame,
To wander round the gloomy tower,
And sigh young Harden's name.

"'Of all the knights the knight most fair,
From Yarrow to the Tyne,'
Soft sigh'd the maid, 'is Harden's heir,
But ne'er can he be mine.

"'Of all the maids the foulest maid,
From Teviot to the Dee,
Ah!' sighing sad, that lady said,
'Can ne'er young Harden's be.'

"She looked up the briery glen,
And up the mossy brae,
And she saw a score of her father's men
Yclad in the Johnstone gray.

"Oh, fast and fast they downward sped,
The moss and briers among,
And in the midst the troopers led
A shackled knight along."

* * * * * * * * *

We may match this tale of "Meikle-mouthed Meg" with another "legend of a large mouth," the accuracy of which is vouched for by the author of the Traditions of Edinburgh, who received it from the present representative of the family referred to—a large, purry old man, with a low forehead, small eyes, and an enormous mouth. His mouth, he said, was the chieftain and representative of a long ancestral line of illustrious and most extensive mouths, which had flourished for upwards of two centuries at a place called Tullibody, somewhere in the Western parts of Fife. There was a tradition that the mouth originally came into the family by marriage. A paternal ancestor of the speaker wooed and was about to marry a lady of great beauty but no fortune, when his design was knocked on the head by the interference of his father, who, by threats of disinheritance, induced him to jilt the "tocherless" dame, and to marry another lady who was the heiress to a large fortune and a large mouth—both bequeathed to her by her father, one of the celebrated kail-suppers of Fife. When this was told to the slighted lady of his love, she was so highly offended that she wished the mouth of her fortunate rival might descend, in all its latitude, to the latest generation of her faithless swain's posterity.

The country people, who pay great attention to the sayings and doings of ladies condemned to wear the willow, waited anxiously for the fulfilment of her malediction, and accordingly shook their heads, and had their own thoughts, when the kail-supper's daughter brought forth a son with a mouth reflecting back credit on her own. The triumph of the ill-wisher was considered complete when the second, the third, and all the other children were found to be equally distinguished by this feature; and what gave the triumph still more piquancy was that the daughters were found to be no more excepted than the sons from the family doom. In the second generation, moreover, instead of being softened or diluted away, the mouth rather increased, and so it had done in every successive generation since that time. The race having been very prolific, it was now spread so much that there was scarcely a face in Tullibody altogether free of the contagion, so that the present head of the family could look around him with all the patriarchal feelings of the chief of a large Highland clan.

Fate and fortune are said to be very favorable to people with large mouths. So it proved in this case. After the mouth came into the family, luck also came; and still as the mouth had increased with successive generations, just so had riches increased. The third in the line from the "first man," a cooper by profession, became so wealthy before he died, that he might have got his name handed down to immortality on a certain conspicuous, though dusty and illegible, board in the parish church, along with those of other charitable persons, by leaving "ane hunder marks, Scots, to ye puir." Despising the humble glory of making such a legacy, and being too poor to found a college, and too wise to endow a cat, he did better—he *founded a spoon!*—a spoon which should go down to future ages as a traditionary joke upon his family feature, and remain for ever in the hands of those who could appreciate his beneficence. He left it under certain provisions or statutes of foundation. The main scope of his intentions was simply that the spoon should always be possessed by his largest-mouthed descendant. In the first place, after his own death, it was to fall into the hands of his eldest son, a youth of highly promising mouth; or, indeed, whose mouth was fully entitled to the proverbial praise bestowed upon the cooper of Fogo, "that it was father's equal and mair;" and who, moreover, entertained such a respect for the will of his parent, that he seemed likely to preserve and transmit the precious heirloom with all due zeal and care. At his death it was to become the property of the son, daughter, nephew, or niece, (for it was not limited to heirs male, but, with a laudable regard for the claims of the fairer sex, destined to "heirs whatsoever,") who should appear to have the mouth most fitted to enjoy it in all its latitude. At the death of that person it was to go to the next largest mouth, and so on in all time coming. The will of the eccentric founder of the spoon was most religiously observed by his descendants, and with the exception of an attempt, nearly a century ago, on the part of a female possessor of the much coveted article, to alienate it to a person not eligible, which had nearly caused a family feud, the invaluable vessel glided peacefully down the current of ages in the possession of a lineal male line of truly respectable mouths, prized by the happy inheritors, and honored by the homage and veneration of all the rest of the family. The precious heirloom, which was exhibited by its venerable possessor, was a silver implement of peculiar shape. The *calix* was circular, like the spoons of the Romans, about four inches in diameter and one deep in the centre, and it had a short sturdy handle, with a whistle at the extremity.

There are examples of family peculiarities handed from father to son, of a much more painful kind than those which characterised the descendants of "Meikle-mouthed Meg," and the kail-supper of Fife. One of the most remarkable of these has been traced through three generations in the family of Lambert, commonly known by the name of the "Porcupineman." The founder of this extraordinary race was first exhibited as a boy by his father in 1731, and came from the neighborhood of Euston Hall, in Suffolk. His body is described as covered with warts as thick as packthread, and half an inch long. In 1755 he was again exhibited, when he was forty years of age, and had had six children, every one of whom at the same period, nine weeks after birth, had presented the same peculiarity. One of his sons grew up to manhood, and was still alive in 1802, when two of his children, of the ages of twenty-one and thirteen respectively, were exhibited in Germany by a person of the name of Joanny, who pretended that they belonged to a race found in New Holland. Dr. Tilesius, however, examined them most minutely, and published an accurate account of this singular family, which corresponds exactly with that given of their father and grandfather. The whole body, excepting the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, and the face, was covered with a series of horny excrescences of a reddish brown, hard, elastic, and about half an inch long, which rustled against one another when rubbed with the hand. Once a-year the horny clothing was shed, and its falling off was accompanied with some degree of uneasiness; it yielded also to the action of mercury, which was tried for the purpose, but in both cases it gradually returned after a very short period. "It appears, therefore, past all doubt," says the author of the account of this extraordinary phenomenon, (Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlix. p. 22,) "that a race of people may be propagated by this man, having such rugged coats or coverings as himself; and if this should happen, and the accidental origin be forgotten, it is not impossible that they might be deemed a different species of mankind." Another more common peculiarity, which runs in entire families, consists of supernumerary fingers. In ancient Rome it was designated by a peculiar name, and the *Sedigiti* are mentioned by Pliny and other eminent writers. Sir A. Carlisle has carefully traced, through four generations, the history of one such family, into which the peculiarity was brought by the great-grandmother of the youngest examined. Everybody has heard of "Six-fingered Jack," and many other instances of a similar kind might be mentioned.

The natural law which originates and regulates these peculiarities, is found to operate among the irrational as well as among the rational creatures. A striking instance of this fact is to be found in the organization of a new breed of sheep in the State of Massachusetts, in which a peculiar natural quality displayed by an individual animal for the first time has become perpetuated in its offspring. In the year 1791, a ewe gave birth to a male lamb, which, without any known cause, had a longer body and shorter legs than the rest of the breed. The joints are said to have been larger and the fore-legs crooked. The shape of this animal rendering it unable to leap over fences, it was determined to propagate its peculiarities, and the experiment proved successful. A new race of sheep was produced, which from the form of the body, has been termed the otter-breed. It seems to be uniformly the fact that, when both parents are of the otter-breed, the lambs that are produced inherit the peculiar form.

It would thus appear that even the smallest varieties of race once produced are never again obliterated. "Whence," says a distinguished ecclesiastic, "arises this indelibility by natural processes of variety by natural processes introduced? This should seem to be one of the mysteries of nature, that we may on anything compel her to place her signet, but we know not how to force it off. Man, like the magician's half-skilled scholar, so beautifully described by the German poet, possesses often the spell whereby to compel her to work, but has not yet learned that which may oblige her to desist."

The natural law in question operates as powerfully in regard to intellectual and moral qualities as it does in the case of physical peculiarities. The old Roman poet, commemorating the hereditary virtues of one of the great clan families of ancient Rome, says, "The brave spring from the brave and good. There is in heifers and in horses the virtue of their progenitors. The fierce eagle does not produce the unwarlike dove." Many of these family characteristics which run in the blood of certain races have been commemorated both by traditions and by songs. The old Scotch family of the Gordons, for example, are characterised, both by the people and all the old ballad writers, as "the gay Gordons." As in the fine old ballad of "Glenlogie:"—

"His name is Glenlogie when he is from home,
He is of the gay Gordons, his name it is John,
He turn'd about lightly as the Gordons does a'."

Again:—

"Where left thou thy men, thou Gordon so gay?
In the bog of Dunkinkie, mowing the hay."

The Grahams are the "gallant Grahams:"—

"Oh! the Grahams, the gallant Grahams!
Wad the gallant Grahams but stand by me,
The dogs might dook in English blude
Ere a foot's breadth I wad flinch or flee."

The Lindsays—a clan celebrated for their warlike achievements—were termed the "light Lindsays," probably in consequence of the gaiety of their deportment. They appear to have made a conspicuous figure at the famous battle of Otterburn, and their prowess is thus commemorated in the old ballad written on that memorable conflict:—

"He has chosen the Lindsays light,
With them the Gordons gay.
* * *
The Lindsays flew like fire about
Till a' the fray was done."

The characteristic peculiarities of other eminent families are preserved in such traditionary designations as the "manly Morisons," the "haughty Hamiltons," the "sturdy Armstrongs," the "haughty Humes," the "saucy Scotts," the "cappit Kers," the "bauld (bold) Rutherfurds," the "False Monteiths," the "trusty Boyds," the "proud Macneils," the "bauld Frasers," and the "fiery Macintoshes." The moral characteristics of some half dozen of these powerful families are very graphically hit off in an imitation of the Litany, made about a century ago by Mr. Maxton, of Cultoquey, the proprietor of a small estate in Perthshire, which has been preserved without either the diminution or the additional of a single acre by the family whose representative still possesses it, for the space of five hundred years. This is the more surprising, as the estate, which is small, is surrounded on all hands by those of about half-a-dozen different proprietors, whose power, wealth, or policy, would long ago have succeeded in attaching it to their own enormous properties, had not the Maxtons, from father to son, made it a point of pride to preserve and transmit it entire. In allusion to the difficulty of preserving his estate intact in the midst of such powerful and avaricious neighbors, the proprietor referred to was in the habit of repeating the following strange prayer, with the rest of the Litany, every morning on performing his [illegible] at a well near his house:—

"From the greed of the Campbells,
From the ire of the Drummonds,
From the pride of the Grahams,
From the wind of the Murrays,
Good Lord, deliver us!"

All the objects of the satire took the joke in good part, except the Murrays, whose characteristic is the most opprobrious—*wind*, in Scottish phraseology, signifying a propensity to vain and foolish bravado. It is said that the Duke of Athol, the chief of the Murray clan, hearing of Cultoquey's litany, invited the old humorist to dinner, and desired to hear from his own mouth the lines which had made so much noise over the country. Cultoquey repeated them, without the least boggling, when his grace said, half in good, half in bad humor, "Take care, Cultoquey, for the future to omit my name in your morning devotions, else I shall certainly crop your ears for your boldness." "*That's wind*, my lord duke," quoth Cultoquey, with the greatest coolness, at the same time taking off his glass. On another occasion a gentleman of his grace's name having called upon Mr. Maxton, and used some angry expostulations on the manner in which his clan was characterised, Cultoquey made no answer other than bidding his servant to open the door and *let out the wind of the Murrays!*

* In the South of Scotland, where this incident occurred, the family to which the lady belonged, are commonly designated "the Muckle-Mou'd (big-mouthed) Murrays."

A HINDOO LETTER.—In external appearance and construction of expressions, a Hindoo letter is worthy of notice. It is written on a palm leaf, with an iron stile, four to six inches long, and sharp pointed at the end. In writing, neither chair nor table is needed, the leaf being supported on the middle finger of the left hand, and kept steady with the thumb and forefinger. The right hand does not, as with us, move along the surface, but after finishing a few words, the writer fixes the point of the iron in the last letter and pushes the leaf from right to left, so that he may finish his line. This becomes so easy by long practice, that one often sees a Hindoo writing as he walks the street. As this species of penmanship is but a kind of faint engraving, the strokes of which are indistinct, they make the character legible by besmearing the leaf with an ink-like fluid. A letter is generally finished on a single leaf, which is then enveloped in a second, whereon is written the address. In communicating the decease of a relative, the custom is to singe the point of the leaf upon which the afflicting news is written. When a superior writes to an inferior, he puts his own name before that of the person to whom he writes, and the reverse when he writes to a superior.—*Exchange.*

Wit and Humor.

THE VANITY OF RICHES.

Mr. Ferguson, the noted bibulant—he of the rubicund visage, we mean—was standing in Washington Street, the other day, leaning against an awning-post to rest himself after the fatigue incident upon visiting and chatting with a number of publicans and sinners, when he fell into the following train of reflections.

"What's the use of being rich? In particular, what's the use of getting rich? My wife, she says to me, every time I get to work on a good job—'Jim, why don't you try to lay up a little money?' says she. And then I try to distil into her mind the evils of riches. There was poor Mr. Astor, worked hard to 'cumulate property, and when he had piled up a lot of it he was pestered to death to take keer of 't. Then there was poor rich Mr. McDonogh, in Louisiana, nigh about starved himself, and only had one suit of poor clothes, for the sake of buying all the land that jined him. I reckon I've et and drunk about ten times as much good stuff as Mr. McDonogh did in his life, with all his property. I live kinder independent, like. Nobody asks me to endorse notes, or go bail for anybody. No tenth cousins come to my house a-visitin, expectin to live like fightin-cocks at my expense. Nobody asks me to subscribe a thousand dollars for Koshshoot. Nobody asks me for money for party purposes. In fact, I get treated at other people's expense—every 'lection.

"And now what's the use of my workin and scrubbin around year in and year out, just to 'cumulate a few hundred thousand dollars? My wife would like to have me do it, I know, so that she might dress in silks; but calikor is good enough for any woman!—I enjoy myself just as much as if I was rich. Can't I see all the pretty pictures they put up in the windows, around here, for nothin? And all the watches and rings the other side of that plate glass, I can enjoy as well as if I owned 'em. I have new patterns put out for me to look at almost every day, and I don't have to worry at nights about their gettin stole. Your rich men go to a great expense and much trouble to keep their coaches and great lady fellows to drive them, but when I want to ride up the South-End, or to almost any part of the city, I just beckons with my finger, and a four-horse team and coach haul up to the curb-stone and I jump in and am off—only a fourpence to pay. No, no! You don't catch Jim Furguson bein one of the 'Rich Men of Massachusetts,' no how!—They ain't good members of society, *they* ain't. Cause why? They buy their liquor by the demijohn, and drink it at home, and there ain't no *public spirit* about that. That don't help landlord's and saloon-keepers to pay rent—don't help along the 'chinery of society.—It's liable to raise a breeze in the family circle, as I know by experience, for if I carry home even a pint bottle, Mrs. F. raises a blow that a'most takes my hair off. If I followed the example of the rich men, I should lead a pretty life with Mrs. F. In fact, rich men are a humbug, and money is a humbug, so I guess I'll carry this quarter to some grocery, and invest it where thieves can't break through and steal it. As long as I carry it about, I'm liable to have my pocket picked, but when I've drunk it up nobody can cheat me out of it—*that's* a fact."

And Mr. Furguson, being fully impressed with the vanity of riches, spent his last quarter at the nearest grocery.—*Boston Museum.*

NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION.—A Representative in Congress from the interior of this State, meeting a brother member from Virginia, immediately after his arrival in the Federal City, a day or two before the meeting of the present Congress, in answer to an inquiry from the gentleman from the "Old Dominion," the former remarked that he had celebrated Thanksgiving Day with some friends in this metropolis.

"We have no Thanksgiving in our State," responded the Virginian, with something of a chuckle.

"I suppose," retorted the other, "that this is owing to the fact that you have nothing to be thankful for."

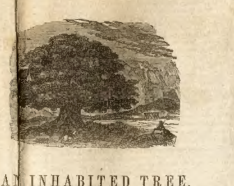
"No, sir, you are out there," rejoined the party of the second part, "ardent as a Southern sun could make him," "the reason, sir, that we have no Thanksgiving in Virginia is, that there is no provision made for it in the Constitution of the State, and it is no where recognized in the Resolutions of '98!"

THE DUTCH COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—The other day I went over to a Dutch grocery, to get a $1 bill changed. The Dutchman had heard of $10 bills being altered from 1; so he took the one I offered him and held it up to the light.—"What are you doing that for?" I inquired. His answer was brilliant. "I vish to see if dish bill have been altered from a $10."

Worthy of Nicholas Biddle—decidedly.—*New York Reveille.*

A LOVING COUPLE.—Said Farmer Dobbs in his last moments—"Wife, the doctors say I can live but a few hours. I shall soon be in Heaven." "You be in Heaven? *You*!" exclaimed Mrs. Dobbs, "you'll never be no nearer Heaven than you are now!" "Jim," growled the old man, as he tried to raise himself in bed; "Jim, bring me my cane, and let me wallop her once more before I die!"

Our Picture Gallery.



AN INHABITED TREE.

As Rev. Dr. Moffat was travelling through a lonely valley in South Africa, he discovered a very large and beautiful tree, in the branches of which was a village consisting of twenty houses, each about six feet in diameter. He ascended to the most elevated one, which he entered. The furniture consisted of some hay strewn upon the floor, a spear, a spoon, and a bowl of locusts. These people had selected this singular abode through fear of being attacked by the lions, which in these valleys were very numerous. The engraving is from a drawing taken on the spot, by Dr. Moffatt.

DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN.—December 22, 4½ A. M., was waked out of a sound sleep by a tremendous rapping. Imagined that it was occasioned by spirits, and was revolving in my mind the idea of publishing an account of it, but the idea was soon dispelled by my servant's telling me that I was immediately wanted up town, to see a patient who was dangerously ill.

"When duty calls, I'm always ready,"—Dressed myself rapidly. Very cold, so cold that the mercury could not be found in the bulb. (*Mem.* to examine into the cause.) Prepared myself to face the cold by taking a stiff horn of brandy and water, proportion of water very small. Chaise ready, got in, and drove to the place indicated by the messenger.

5 o'clock. Reached the house. Was ushered into a comfortable bedroom, where on the bed was lying a young man very sick of the Kossuth fever. Made the necessary inquiries, and found that the symptoms first indicated themselves by a great desire on the part of the patient to talk and deliver his opinions on foreign subjects. He also complained of his stomach, where he said he felt *hungry*. The fever had been coming on for some time, and as it approached its greatest height, the patient was seized with an irresistible desire to commit his thoughts and ideas to paper. These effusions were sent to a publisher, who rejected them. This somewhat checked the progress of the fever, but it again manifested itself in his purchasing a Kossuth hat. His mother told me that the day before yesterday, in coming home to his dinner, he saw a couple of men quarrelling and disputing about a peck of clams, and nothing would do but he must intervene, the consequence of which was that he was soundly beaten, and came home with a pair of black eyes and a cut face.

Felt his pulse, which was very fast, and showed evidently that the patient was in a state of great excitement. Recommended him to be kept as quiet as possible, and not to be allowed to see or hear anything of an exciting tendency. Left him comfortable, with orders to send if any change took place.

8 o'clock. Called again. Patient no better. Continually raving about freedom, intervention, &c. Thought that he had better lose some blood. Took four gallons from him, after which he said he felt easier.

10 o'clock. Evidently improving. Told family all would be well enough now, that the danger was over—but if any great change occurred to send immediately.

3 o'clock, P. M. Just sitting down with three or four friends to a substantial dinner. Notice sent up to dining-room that patient was worse, and that I must come right off. Cursed a little, wished the patient farther. However, must go. Went, and found the patient in a horrible state. Body, arms, head, legs, feet and hands all swelled up to an enormous size. Consulted my Pocket Medical Assistant, and found that in such cases it happened very [illegible] came overcharged with gas, and that the only remedy was to puncture the skin. Did so, and the quantity of gas that escaped was astonishing. Experimented on some of it, and discovered that it was not inflammable. After the escape of the gas, the patient felt much relieved, and soon fell asleep.

10 o'clock. Called again to see the patient, who was as much better as could be imagined. Talked rationally, pulse moderate, fever evidently abating. Glad of it, for it will be another triumph.

11½ o'clock. Went to bed perfectly sober.—*Lantern.*

MATRIMONY.—Hot buckwheat cakes—warm beds—comfortable slippers—smoking coffee—round arms—red lips—shirts exulting in buttons—redeemed stockings—boot-jacks—happiness, &c.

Single-Blessedness.—Sheet-iron quilts—blue noses—frosty rooms—ice in the pitcher—unregenerated linen—heelless socks—coffee sweetened with icicles—gutta percha biscuits—flabby steak—dull razors—corns—coughs and cholics—rhubarb—aloes—misery, &c. Pah!

For the Young.

CHEMICAL ACTION.

VENTILATION.

Q. What is ventilation?

A. The renewal of fresh air—a continual change of air.

Q. Is the air in a room in perpetual motion as the air abroad is?

A. Yes; there are always two currents of air in the room we occupy; one of hot air flowing out of the room, and another of cold air flowing into the room.

Q. How do you know that there are these two currents of air in every occupied room?

A. If I hold a lighted candle near the crevice at the top of the door, the flame will be blown outward (towards the hall); but if I hold the candle at the bottom of the door, the flame will be blown inwards (into the room.)

N. B. This is not the case if a fire be in the room. When a fire is lighted, an inward current is drawn through all the crevices.

Q. Why would the flame be blown outwards (towards the hall,) if a candle be held at the top of the door?

A. Because the air of the room being heated, and consequently rarified, ascends; and (floating about the upper part of the room,) some of it escapes through the crevice at the top of the door, producing a current of air outwards (into the hall.)

Q. Why would the flame be blown inwards (into the room,) if the candle be held at the bottom of the door?

A. Because a partial vacuum is made at the bottom of the room, as soon as the warm air of the room has ascended to the ceiling or made its escape from the room; and cold air from the hall rushes under the door, to supply the void.

Q. What is meant by a "partial vacuum being made at the bottom of the room?"

A. A vacuum means a place from which the air has been taken; and a "partial vacuum" means a place from which part of the air has been taken away. Thus, when the air near the floor ascends to the ceiling, a partial vacuum is made near the floor.

Q. And how is the vacuum filled up again?

A. It is filled up by cold air, which rushes (under the door, and through the window crevices) into the room.

Q. Give me an illustration.

A. If I dip a pail into a pond and fill it with water, a hole (or vacuum) is made in the pond as big as the pail; but the moment I draw the pail out, the hole is filled up by the water around.

Q. Show how this illustration applies?

A. The heated air, which ascends from the bottom of a room, is as much taken away as the water in the pail; and (as the void was instantly supplied by other water in the pond) so the void of air is supplied by the air around.

Q. Why is a room (even without a fire) generally warmer than the open air?

A. Because the air in a room is not subject to much change, and soon becomes of the same temperature as our skin, when it no longer feels cold.

Q. Why do we generally feel colder out-of-doors than in-doors?

A. Because the air (which surrounds us) is always changing; and as fast as one portion of air has become warmer by contact with our body, another colder portion surrounds us, to absorb more heat.—From "Family Science," edited by R. E. Peterson.

Selected Articles.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, &c.

We take the following paragraphs from a Paris letter to the New York Literary World, written by the "Carl Benson" of "Blackwood:"—

Hark! there is a shout of men and a trampling of horses. Here comes a body of cavalry at a good hand gallop, and—if that isn't Louis Napoleon! riding like a centaur, as he always does, his pet chesnut prancing superbly, as if conscious of carrying Cæsar and his fortunes.—He looks bilious, as a man may, after sitting up all night; aware of his peril, too, but resolute to meet it. "*Vive l'Empereur!*" cry the cortege of pedestrians; off goes the well-known silvery-plumed hat, and the Emperor *in posse* bows to the crowd, and smiles to his officers.—On sweep the horsemen, the runners are left behind, but their shouts continue, *Vive le* ———. No, it can't be. Yes, but it is, though. *Now that he is gone by*, they are crying, *Vive la Republique!* How jollily French! * * *

The Sun of Austerlitz, which was due yesterday, but only shone metaphorically then, is out in actual splendor to-day. I turn out my American-built phaeton, and drive up the Boulevards. Everything wears an everyday appearance, except the extraordinary allowance of soldiers, and the people do not take much notice of them. What they do notice is my phaeton, and the horses in their cobweb harness are stared at as if they were wild animals. Circulating orders are less strictly enforced than yesterday, otherwise I might be taken up, trotters and all, for causing a stoppage. *Quere*, would an English, or Scotch, or American crowd, politically circumstanced as these people are, stop to look at Cleopatra's Galley, or a team of fiery dragons?

It is singular; there seems to be no opposition worth mentioning; a little talk—very little even of that. The citizens generally look very much pleased at what has happened. As to the cries last night, a few hundred turbulent individuals can make a great deal of noise. Will Louis Napoleon, then, have it so easily and absolutely his own way? Suppose he should not—if the army were to prove unsound, after all, if the provinces were to march against Paris, (though that would, indeed, be a new era in French history,) what then? I think he would fight even to the death. Who can doubt his valor, when he has so many times braved, not merely danger, but what a Frenchman dreads infinitely more than danger—ridicule? Then, consider what a prize he has to contend for:—Power hardly limited, in fact; wealth, pomp, and luxury, scarcely even limited in name. Put yourself in his place once—suppose you had enjoyed for three years what he has enjoyed—his palace, his stables, his seraglio, his flatterers,—for three years, not long enough for any of these pleasures to pall upon you; just long enough for them to become habitual, and in some sort necessary—all at once you are menaced with the loss of them all, aye, and disgrace, perhaps exile, into the bargain. Would you not fight? Would you not move Acheron, if you could not bend the gods above? No, you say, I would not break my word; I would not shed blood, even worthless blood, for a few years' more enjoyment of the temporal gauds you mention. Very well, reader. Perhaps, reader, you and I would not fight for these things. We have no abiding city here. We will take the good the gods provide, and when fortune frowns, we will wrap ourselves up in our virtue. We would fight for our wives and children, for our religion, if the Papist or the infidel menaced it, for our God, and for Heaven. Well, Louis Napoleon is fighting for his God and his Heaven. For the voluptuary's Heaven is on this earth; he has his good things now. * * * * *

I have been meditating this morning on the Parisian *Lorettes* and *femmes entretenues*. Accident has lately given me considerable opportunities of studying these interesting classes of Parisian society. Yes, *accident*, reader mine; the word is not put in out of prudery or conventionalism; it was pure accident; a man who has a passion for horses will find that they sometimes involve him in the acquaintance of some other branches of the animal kingdom before he knows it. And from the little I have seen, it already ceases to be matter of wonder with me that so many of my young countrymen (and, I suspect, so many young Englishmen, too,) go to the devil with four post horses in this gay capital. If I were to say that these "ladies fair and free" have better manners in public, more reserve, more dignity, a better style altogether than half the women of "our set," dear Gotham would be up in arms against me, and I should never dare to show my face there again. If I were to say that they dress better, walk better, sit better, are more at their ease in company, have more the air of women born to wear pompadour silks and do nothing than the majority of English ladies, an indignant British public might rise against me as one man. So I shall merely say that they are exquisitely got up, elegantly mannered, and—in the presence of third parties, which must be supposed to be the extent of a moral man's experience of them—behave with perfect propriety. Let off a *double entendre* at one of them, and her whole countenance puts on an utter absence of apprehension; half a-dozen men around you may be roaring at your equivocal joke, and her frigidity is still such as would do honor to Una or the Lady in Comus, under the like circumstances. Offer one of them a present—some pin or ring which she may have admired, till you take her admiration for a hint—no lady of your acquaintance, married or single, could refuse such a gift more delicately or more firmly.

Why do I dwell on this topic even for a moment? Because there is a real moral in it,—a moral very consoling to us brethren of the quill, who are "nothing if not" literary, and do not over-affect drawing-room people, and whom the said drawing-room people are wont to sneer at in their worldly wisdom, perhaps superciliously to denominate *snobs*. It is this: *the utter worthlessness of external refinement, as a test or sign of moral cultivation and real progress towards the highest aims of civilized life.* Ponder upon it, oh, reader! it is worth considering.

BEWILDERMENT.—The annual report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital states that, among the admissions during the past Summer, was one—the cause of whose insanity, for want of a better term, is described as *bewilderment*. The case has been deemed an interesting one, from the age and circumstances of the patient, who is Irish. We quote the superintendent's remarks on this subject:—

"The little fellow, but thirteen years of age, arrived at Boston, on board an emigrant vessel, in July last, having no friends here, with the exception of a brother who had preceded him but a few months. He landed on Thursday, and on Saturday became a raving maniac. Confused by the strangeness, and, to his eyes, the magnificence of the city, which for weeks, had been the culminating point of his anticipations, he wandered about, gazing upon the novelties by day and dreaming of them by night, until he believed himself the inhabitant of a fairy land, and could not recognize the brother, whose bed he shared, for, said he, 'he was dressed so nice, and we needn't to be so at home.' Reason soon fled, and for weeks he by turns babbled like a child and raved like a madman. At length convalescence was established and has since rapidly progressed. A few weeks more and he will doubtless go out from us whole."

THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Soldier, go—but not to claim
Mouldering spoils of earth-born treasure;
Not to build a vaunting name,
Not to dwell in tents of pleasure.
Dream not that the way is smooth;
Hope not that the thorns are roses;
Turn no wishful eye of youth,
Where the sunny beam reposes;
Thou hast sterner work to do,
Hosts to cut thy passage through:
Close behind thee, gulfs are burning—
Forward!—there is no returning!

Soldier, rest—but not for thee
Spreads the world her downy pillow;
On the rock thy couch must be,
While around thee chafes the billow;
Thine must be a watchful sleep,
Wearier than another's waking;
Such a charge as thou dost keep
Brooks no moment of forsaking.
Sleep as on the battle-field,
Girded—grasping sword and shield;
Foes thou canst not name or number,
Steal upon thy broken slumber!

Soldier, rise—the war is done;
Lo! the hosts of hell are flying;
'Twas thy Lord the battle won;
Jesus vanquished them by dying.
Pass the stream: before thee lies
All the conquered land of glory;
Hark! what songs of rapture rise!
These proclaim the victor's story.
Soldier, lay thy weapons down;
Quit the sword and take the crown;
Triumph!—all thy foes are banished,
Death is slain, and earth has vanished.

Presb. Mag.

NOTIONS OF THE INSANE.—The vagaries of the insane are sometimes amusing to witness; and not unfrequently there is a "method in their madness" that would not be amiss in those who are on the outside of Lunatic Asylums.—Many years ago, in Philadelphia, a patient in the Insane Asylum of that city, fancied himself to be the Redeemer of the world; and his talk and actions were always in keeping with the character, save that he exacted a rigid deference to his person and his divinely-derived power.—But one day another patient arrived, whose idiosyncracy it was that he was the Supreme Being. A little while after his entrance into the institution, he met in one of the halls, as he was passing, the imagined representative of the Son; who, not liking his bearing, reminded him who he was.

"Yes, you are the Son, but know, from this time henceforth, that you have seen the Father, and must obey him!"

"And strange enough," said the keeper of the institution to the friend who gives us the particulars, "from that day forward, all power was given unto the latter; and at length the fancied Son's 'air-drawn' vision melted away, and he left the establishment a perfectly sane man."

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, there was in the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts, a kind of crazy Davy Crockett, who fancied that he could do anything that could be done, and a little more. One day, a good many visitors were walking slowly through the halls, examining them, and occasionally saying a word or two to the patients. After a very courteous reception of a gentleman who mentioned that he had come from South Carolina, the crazy man interrupted him abruptly with—

"Have you felt any of my earthquakes down there lately?"

One of the visitors replied—

"No, we've had nothing of the kind where I live."

"I thought so! I knew it!" returned the patient, frowning. "I have an enemy! Ice!—Ice! Why, I ordered out of my very best earthquakes for your part of the country! It was to have ripped up the earth, and sent the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico! Look here!" he continued, pointing to a crack in the plastering, "that's one of my earthquakes!—What do you think of that? I've got more orders for earthquakes that I can attend to in a year. I've got four coming off up North this afternoon—two in Vermont!"

THE LUNATIC AND THE SPORTSMAN.—In an article on "The World at Large," the purport of which is to show that men who are reputed sane often act very insanely, a writer in *Chambers's Journal* reproduces this story:

A gentleman of fortune visited a lunatic asylum, where the treatment consisted chiefly in forcing the patients to stand in tubs of cold water—those slightly affected up to the knees; others, whose cases were graver, up to the middle; while persons very seriously ill were immersed up to the chin. The visitor entered into conversation with one of the patients, who appeared to have some curiosity to know how the stranger passed his time out of doors.

"I have horses and grey hounds for coursing," said the latter, in reply to the other's question.

"Ah! they are very expensive."

"Yes, they cost me a great deal of money in the year, but they are the best of their kind."

"Have you anything more?"

"Yes, I have a pack of hounds for hunting the fox."

"And they cost a great deal, too?"

"A very great deal. And I have birds for hawking."

"I see; birds for hunting birds. And these swell up the expenses, I dare say?"

"You may say that, for they are not common in this country. And then, I sometimes go out alone with my gun, accompanied by a setter and retriever."

"And these are expensive, too?"

"Of course. After all, it is not the animals of themselves that run away with the money; there must be men, you know, to feed and look after them, houses to lodge them in—in short, the whole sporting establishment."

"I see; I see. You have horses, hounds, setters, retrievers, hawks, men—and all for the capture of foxes and birds. What an enormous revenue they must cost you! Now, what I want to know is this—what return do they give?—What does your year's sporting produce?"

"Why, we kill a fox now and then—only they are getting rather scarce hereabouts—and we seldom bag less than fifty brace of birds each season."

"Hark!" said the lunatic, looking anxiously around him. "My friend (in an earnest whisper) there is a gate beyond you: take my advice and be off out of this place while you are safe. Don't let the doctor get his eyes upon you. He ducks us to some purpose; but, as sure as you are a living man, he will drown you."

☞ In the sculpture room of the Crystal Palace a young lady was struggling through the crowd, standing on tiptoe:—"I can see nothing, I am so short." "Ah! madam!" said a gentleman at her elbow, "You will be long enough before you get out!"

For Housekeepers.

CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE.—Get a sponge cake which has been baked in a mould, and weighing about two pounds or little more. Place this in the centre of a deep china or glass dish. Mix together half a pint of wine with half a pint of water, and sweeten it well with white sugar.—Pour this over the cake, which should have been baked the day before; let it stand till it has absorbed as much of the wine as it will take up, then make a custard according to the following directions: Put over the fire three half-pints of milk, well sweetened and flavored with lemon or vanilla, and as soon as it is ready to boil, stir in very gradually the yolks of six eggs, which should have been well beaten. As soon as the milk and egg begins to bubble a little at the edges, take it off the fire. When the custard is lukewarm, pour it round the cake in the dish; whisk the whites of the eggs to a stiff, dry froth, sweeten them with powdered white sugar, and flavor with essence of lemon or lemon juice. Pile the whites on the top of the cake and serve it immediately.—*National Cook Book.*

RECIPE FOR TOMATO FIGS.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it till no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time, they are fit to dry, if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—*Mrs. Eliza Marsh.*

It is only necessary for us to add that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tasted by the Committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and, to our taste, were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—*Ed. Horticultural Magazine.*

Agricultural.

THE LIFE OF A NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—A correspondent of the "N. E. Farmer" says:—

The fact is, that in most parts of New England, Farming, in one or two of its branches, is a good business—a business which gives a sure support to the man who is willing to live in habits of industry and economy, a business which places him far above the masses of the people in any other country, a position, which illustrates, as has nowhere else been done, the true dignity of labor. If this occupation affords no prospect of wealth, it gives assurance of a competency. If it bounds up little gold and silver, it gives pleasant homes, and pure hearts.—If it gives no high posts of honor, it creates no slaves. If it makes little money, it makes abundance of those things for which others gladly exchange money, and it gives, what money cannot purchase, a life of health and peace. What more than this can be expected of any general occupation in life? In the nature of things, all cannot be rich, for riches is a comparative term. All cannot be distinguished, for distinction implies inferiority somewhere. The conclusion must be, that it is the mere restlessness of a selfish ambition, which nothing can satisfy, rather than the cool judgment of a broad philanthropy, which renders so many dissatisfied with the employment, which is the right arm of power in New England. Upon the whole it is probably true, that the condition of the farmer in New England is better now, all things considered, than that of any other *whole class* of our own citizens, and his prospects are brightening every day.

Advances in knowledge of the principles of agriculture, improvements in the modes of cultivation, and in farming implements, in the breeds of stock, in the varieties of fruits; the effects of steam navigation in bringing distant markets near—a thousand circumstances are tending to encourage the farmer, and elevate his position. But to maintain this position, he must be awake and in earnest. He must bring to his business the same energy, the same industry, the same *systematic* efforts, which are essential to success in other pursuits. He must *understand his business* thoroughly, and by intercourse with his fellow-men, and by reading the best publications of the day, avail himself of every means of improvement.

Again, the Farmer needs yet to learn to appreciate the advantages of his situation, and to cherish a proper spirit of thankfulness. He should learn that *money is not wealth*. A quaint old writer illustrates this idea by telling of a man who labored hard all the time for money, which he expended in buying *boots and shoes*, which he carefully laid away and kept, which rightly enough, he concludes, was just as wise, as to treasure up gold and silver which one will never use.

The farmer regards the minister's salary of six hundred dollars, as a generous support for his family, but if he would consider, that from his own farm he derives his rent, and fuel, and meat, and milk, and butter, and vegetables, and a thousand minor articles, for which the salary must be paid away—if he would cipher up carefully, the cash value of what he and his family thus annually consume, he would find, to his surprise, perhaps, that his own family must practice a far more rigid economy than now, to live upon so small a sum!

Is Farming profitable in New England? If to be quickly rich in gold and silver, if to live in luxury and indolence, if to gain individual power and distinction among men,—if these alone "profit a man," then the question must be answered in the negative.

But if to have a home of quiet and refinement, with abundance of the comforts of life, with advantages for social, intellectual and religious cultivation, unequalled elsewhere, with "neither poverty nor riches" to "clog us with many days and restless nights," if to gain our daily bread by healthful labor, and gain it, too, with the consciousness that our gain is *not another's loss*, if to occupy a position of comparative exemption from the cares and perplexities which attend professional or mercantile life—

"Our best companions, Innocence and Health,
And our best riches ignorance of wealth,"—

If this be "profitable," then is the occupation of the Farmer, in the highest degree, to himself, to his household, and to humanity, a profitable employment.

H. F. FRENCH.

Exeter, N. H., Dec. 29th, 1851.

COVER YOUR HORSES.—We saw a noble-looking animal the other day standing by the road-side, wet with perspiration, dotted with white foam, and apparently highly blooded.—There he stood, unchecked by rein or halter, faithfully waiting his master's return. The cold was intense, the mercury then being below zero! Impatiently he pawed the ice under his feet, champed the bit, and wildly flung his head from side to side, while his lips were contracted and nostrils collapsed, giving him a fierce and unnatural expression. No blanket covered his wet and heated body, while the keen morning air froze stiff the long moist hairs that stood out from the skin. He was evidently suffering severely. And this is no uncommon sight. So little is still known of the physiology and functions of the horse, that men who would refuse an extravagant price for a favorite animal, suffer him to stand in the condition which we have described.

If the horse mentioned escaped an attack of the colic or violent inflammation in some shape, it was his good fortune, and not from any wisdom or humanity on the part of his owner.

Even in mild weather, though it may be summer, neither men nor horses should remain quiet in a cold draught when heated and wet with perspiration. Millions of the colds contracted would be prevented by observing this simple rule, and thousands of valuable lives preserved which are now annually extinguished.

But you, who value the noble animal which you control, when you "rein up" for business or pleasure, let the mantle of charity come over your steed in the shape of a good warm blanket. Depend upon it, you will find it cheaper than physic, travelling on foot, or drawing your carts yourselves.—*N. E. Farmer.*

MORALS AT CATTLE SHOWS.—During the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Col. Page, of Bristol, remarked that he passed three days during the Autumn in attendance upon agricultural exhibitions. That in those three days he probably mingled with thirty thousand persons, yet saw no one intoxicated, heard no angry word or indelicate expression, and at no moment during the time found himself in a situation which he would be unwilling for his wife to be upon his arm!

Col. Page is an accurate observer of manners and men, and we doubt not he has [illegible] at the shows, we cannot but believe that the festivals of the farmer have been in a great measure exempt from the vices which are usually noticed in most large gatherings. That the tendencies of agricultural pursuits are to virtuous lives is plain, and if anything were wanted, this offers another inducement for more persons to engage in them.—*New England Farmer.*

VIRGINIA FARMING.—A very great improvement has taken place in agriculture in every one of our States, within the last fifteen years. In Virginia, like the Mohawk Valley, where many farms, once fertile, had become deserts—these very deserts, by superior cultivation, now blossom like the rose. We see by an article in the "Plow," that General B. Peyton, of Richmond, Va., purchased a farm, a few years ago, on the James River, which had been abandoned as almost worthless, it having been reduced by improper cultivation; but now, merely by ploughing deep, instead of scratching, he raises the fields of wheat. He has subsoiled the farm and restored its fertility.

CALIFORNIA CATTLE.—There are probably more cattle in California than in any other State in the Union. They are suffered to roam over a thousand hills, with no restraint upon their inclinations, and nothing to be fed upon but the richest pasturage in the world. The native California cattle are well formed, large-sized, and surpassed in beauty and strength by none in America.

GOOD STOCK.—A cow belonging to John W. Griffing, of this village, gave birth to a Devonshire calf on election day, then weighing *one hundred pounds*, and still "growing nicely;" although besides supplying it, the mother has furnished twenty-five pounds of butter in the last four weeks, with several dollars' worth of milk to neighbors.—*Mohawk Courier.*

THOUGHTFUL HUSBANDS.—Conversing the other day with an elderly tradesman, we learnt from him that his prosperity in life was owing to his having had four wives. "Four good ones," we replied—"careful, busy housewives?" "Oh, very well as to that," said he; "but they had all of them a little money, and it went into the trade and prospered." But think of the ungrateful man! he added, sitting coolly in his chair, and twirling his thumbs in his contentment, "they are all dead, and I'm very happy." We once congratulated a farmer that he had done well, for he had married three wives, and had something worth having with each. "Ah, as to that," said he, surlily, "what with the carrying of 'em house, and the carrying of 'em out, there isn't much to be got by 'em."

The Olio.

TO ENGLAND.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Lear and Cordelia, 'twas an ancient tale
Before thy Shakspeare gave it deathless fame:
The times have changed, the moral is the same.
So, like an outcast, dowerless and pale,
Thy daughter went; and in a foreign gale
Spread her young banner till its sway became
A wonder to the nations. Days of shame
Are close upon thee: prophets raise their wail.
When the rude Cossack, with an outstretched hand,
Points his long spear across the narrow sea,—
"Lo! there is England!" when thy destiny
Storms on thy straw-crowned head, and thou dost stand
Weak, helpless, mad, a by-word in the land,
God grant thy daughter a Cordelia be!

THE REVOLUTIONARY LOVERS.—A young girl of sixteen, of sterling beauty, had fought with her brother and her betrothed in the ranks of the Lyonnaise cannoniers in the French Revolution.

The whole town admired her intrepidity. Procy cited her as an example to his soldiers. Her modesty equalled her courage. She found her heroism in battle. She was then a virgin. Her name was Marie Adrian.

"What is your name?" inquired her judge, struck with her youth, and dazzled by her charms.

"Marie," replied the young accused; "the name of the mother of God, for whom I am about to die."

"What is your age?"

"Seventeen; the age of Charlotte Corday."

"How, at your age, have you been able to fire a cannon against your country?"

"It was to defend it."

"Citizen," said one of the judges, "we admire your courage. What would you do if we granted you life?"

"I would poinard you as the executioners of my country," she replied, raising her head.

She mounted in silence, her eyes cast down, the steps of the scaffold, more intimidated at the looks of the crowd than of death. She refused the hand which the executioner offered her to guide her steps, and cried out twice, "*Vive le roi!*"

On stripping her after death, the executioner found in her bosom a note written with blood; it was a farewell from her betrothed, shot a few days previously at the Brotteaux.

"To-morrow, at this hour, I shall be no more," he said to his affianced. "I will not die without telling you once more, I love thee. Were my life offered me to say the contrary, I would refuse it. I have no ink. I have opened a vein to write to you with my blood. I would mingle it with yours for eternity. Adieu, my dear Marie. Weep not, that the angels may think you as handsome as I do, in Heaven. I go to await you. Be not long!"

The two lovers were only separated twenty-four hours in death. The people could admire, they knew not how to pardon.

RATHER TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—We see advertised anew "Crying Dolls." We must protest against this new kind of amusement. Just as if the real things were not enough, but we are to have an addition to an evil, that is already sufficiently "crying" to every householder. We wish the inventor of this new toy, (which might be called the disturber of the peace of private families,) to be woke up regularly in the middle of the night, for the next twelve months to come, by one of his own crying dolls, and then he will be able to see how he likes it. Let one of the dolls also be teething; for we should not be astonished now to hear of "Teething Dolls," and "Coughing and Choking Dolls," with other infantine varieties, and then the punishment of this "monster in human form" will be complete. Dr. Guillotine perished by the instrument he invented. The inventor of the "crying dolls" deserves a similar fate. He should be shut up with all his toys "in full cry," until, like Niobe, the crying was the death of him, and he was turned, by some offended mythological Deity, into the "great pump," of which his invention proclaims him to be the effigy.

COLD.—Dr. Kane, in his lecture before the Smithsonian Institute upon the American Arctic Expedition, gives the following graphic account of the effects of extreme cold within the Polar Circle:—

"At the appalling temperature of—40 and 50, or 70 to 80 degrees *below the freezing point*, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat; indeed, between the positive effects of the very high, and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation.—Upon going out into the open air, the face becomes encrusted with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the crystallized air of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness when they attempted to beguile the Winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic flat-iron as though receiving a sudden burn. Indeed, next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that in temperature, as in everything else, extremes meet!"

AN UNIMAGINATIVE WIFE.—She could count (says Jean Paul Ritcher,) the strokes of the town clock between his expressions of love, and could listen and run off to the saucepan that was boiling over, with all the big tears in her eyes which he had pressed out of her melting heart by a touching story or a sermon. She accompanied in her devotion the Sunday hymns, which echoed loudly from the neighboring apartments, and in the midst of a verse she would interpose the prosaic question—"What shall I warm up for supper?" And he could never banish from his remembrance that once, when she was quite touched, and listening to his cabinet discourse upon death and eternity, she looked at him thoughtfully, that is, on his feet, and at length said—"Don't put on the left stocking to-morrow; I must first darn it."

The Riddler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 22 letters.

[illegible]

Castroville, Texas.

PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[illegible]

THOMAS WALKER.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[illegible]

J. L.

TEETH CONUNDRUMS.

[illegible]

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

ANATOMICAL ENIGMA.—Stephen Arnold Douglas of Illinois.

ENIGMA.—William Henry Harrison.

PROBLEM.—Length 5 feet, and breadth 3 feet.

CHARADE.—Cowslip.